New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV—NO. 1185. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

ATTEMPT TO STORM SEBASTOPOL.

The Allies Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Fearful Loss of British Officers and Men.

The Mamelon Recaptured by the Russians.

ENGAGEMENT AT EUPATORIA.

Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

NEW MOVEMENTS IN ASIA.

More about the Outrage at Hango.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

CONSOLS DECLINED TO 90 3-4.

DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CROP WEATHER FINE.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 5.

The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon and sailed shortly after for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

The Asia reports, June 27, passed R. M. steamship Africa at 6 P. M., in lat. 51° 30', lon. 24° 09' W. 28th, passed brig Christina, SCHENCK, running East, lat. 51° 03' N., lon. 30° 16' W. 30th, passed ship Forona, standing East, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] 27'. July 1, passed several icebergs in lat. 46° 35' N., lon. 48° W.

The steamer North Star (of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at Havre on the 20th ult.

The steamer Hermann, from Bremen, via Southampton, sailed from the latter port on the 20th ult. for New-York, having on board 250 passengers and some 300 tons of cargo.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

Lord RAGLAN's dispatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries. The details are highly interesting, but the main facts have been already stated with general correctness.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The following are the only official notifications of the event:

"Lord PANMURE regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without success, [illegible]. Both the English and [illegible] have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th [illegible]."

The Moniteur announces that the Government has received two dispatches from Gen. PELISSIER, the first dated the 17th, informed of operations concerted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoissance towards Aitodor, Gen. BOSQUET occupying the Tchernaya. The next day, at daybreak, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second dispatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had showed the greatest ardor, and gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. PELISSIER was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say the loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir C. CAMPBELL, Col. YEA and Col. SHADFORTH. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord PALMERSTON said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

A dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop. PELISSIER is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages NAPOLEON sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as telegraph operator. This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Moniteur.

The Black Sea.

The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea Azoff is published. GORTSCHAKOFF confirms the successes claimed by the Allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army—inasmuch, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertch. A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the River Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun boats.

Gen. ADLIANOW, Vice Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, has issued an address for their general enrollment as militia.

Asia.

The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redout Kale. The Turks have evacuated Batoum and Choureuk Su. NASSIF PACHA has advanced with his staff to Kars. A dispatch from Varna, dated June 17, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported that they had [illegible] Anapa.

The Austrian Commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order unless authorized by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINE BALSEE, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy, in a duel, by the Austrian Major STALBERG. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principalities.

The Baltic.

Admiral BAYNES, with a squadron of seventeen steamers, has left Kiel for the Baltic. The rest of the fleet lay off Seskar Island.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor, who asserts he heard the Russian commander say, "I don't care a damn for a flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is, that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kertch.

Admiral DUNDAS has communicated with the Russian authorities and British Government through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, and demands redress. The Russian account in the Invalide Russe says six were killed, and the remainder are prisoners. A dispatch from Dantzic confirms that the officers of the boat, Lieut. GENEST, Dr. EASTINE, Mr. SULLIVAN, and all of the crew, except six, are prisoners.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is appointed resident Russian Minister at Vienna, M. TITOFF to Wurtemburg, and M. FONTON to Hanover.

Russian influence is very active even in the smallest German Courts.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussion on Count WALEWSKI's French Circular of May 23.

The Journal also semi-officially says that peace is possible, if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally, although not formally, settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and the evacuation of the Principalities are also settled, leaving only the Vienna third point to be arranged.

All the camps are healthy excepting that at Balaklava, where cholera prevails. The Sardinians are suffering, and General MARMORA, the younger, is dead.

HALIL PACHA remains in office. A national monument is to be erected to the English dead at Scutari.

ENGLAND.

Since the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Roebuck Committee there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. ROEBUCK in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the Committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worded as to embrace all sections of the opposition—namely, that Parliament deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the Winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of the Sebastopol Committee, that the Administration was the chief cause of the calamities, hereby visits with its severest reprehension every member of the Cabinet which led to the cause of such disastrous results.

The debate on Administrative reform after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir BULWER LYTTON's resolution.—That the House of Commons recommends to the earliest attention of ministers the necessity of a careful revision of the various official establishments with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and by instituting judicious tests of merit, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion, and by legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of the country are distinguished.

Sir JOHN PAUL, WM. STRAHAN and ROBERT M. BATES, partners of the banking house of STRAHAN, PAUL & Co., London, have been arrested on the charge of disposing of the securities entrusted to their charge.

Mr. BUCHANAN received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice ROBINSON, of Canada, Sir CHAS. LYELL, ALFRED TENNYSON, Sir DELACY EVANS, MONCTON MILNES, etc.

The Admiralty have awarded $16,000 to the salvors of the ship James Cheston.

FRANCE.

The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty million dollars.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has been ill for two days, but has recovered.

The French funds fell two per cent. on the announcement of his illness.

The Countess of LAVALETTE died at Paris on the 18th.

Nineteen Hussars were court martialed at Rouen lately, for mutiny, and two sentenced to be shot.

SPAIN.

The disturbances at Santiago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the progress of the Carlist insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. DODGE had had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

Lord HOWDEN left Madrid on the 21st.

HOLLAND.

Extra estimates are voted for the reorganization of the Navy.

SWITZERLAND.

The opening of the Federal Assembly is fixed for July 2.

ITALY.

The Marquis of AZEGLIO has been sent on a special mission from Sardinia to London.

An Austrian dispatch dated the 12th, proposes to Prussia that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two Powers in their communications in the Diet at Frankfort.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet is dissolved. DELUCE forbids enlistment for foreign service under penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian army is being disbanded. The reduction is great and rapid.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 11:30 A. M.—The following has just been received:

MARSEILLES, Friday Night.—The English steamer Astrolabe has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th of June. There has been a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th of June. The Russians attacked, unsuccessfully, the batteries. The general loss in the taking of the Mamelon and the quarries is 4,000 men. Wheat is declining at Marseilles.

☞ For News by the Hermann see Sixth Page.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. Little business of general interest was transacted. Several new members were elected, and the amended by-laws were adopted. Mr. PHOENIX, from the Committee on Reciprocity, reported in part that communication had been had with Hon. Mr. MERRITT, of Quebec, Canada, and that the Canadians are desirous of extending the Treaty to all the manufactures of Canada and the United States, and also mutually to open the coasting trade. He asked for time to report fuller. Mr. BROWER nominated Mr. GIDEON FOUNTAIN as a Marine Surveyor. This was laid on the table to await a vacancy.

The Board then adjourned.

An Iron Railroad Car.

A railroad car made of iron was run for exhibition and trial on the Sixth-avenue Railroad yesterday. It is constructed somewhat differently from the other or wooden cars; is much larger, being able to seat 30 persons, and weighs 2,000 pounds less, and seems to us to possess many other advantages over the cars now in use. It is said to be easily "dented," and we heard the fear expressed that when a little worn it will, when in motion, make a loud, rumbling and disagreeable noise. It yesterday, however, ran very smoothly, and gave general satisfaction.

The Crystal Palace.

Several thousands of persons visited the Crystal Palace on the Fourth. The great object of attraction to most, was evidently the enormous California tree, which is erected under the dome to the height of 28 feet, and will be raised to the height of 116 feet. No one could be blamed for skepticism in reference to the probability of such a growth of forest tree unless the eye had actually seen it. The wood resembles red cedar. It is without odor, and the leaves are like those of the white cedar.

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How the City Kept It, and What They Did in the Country.

First Day Under the Maine Law.

THE MILITARY PROCESSION.

The Streets.

The Fireworks Put Out.

How Things Went at "the Institutions."

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE OCEAN BIRD.

Accidents and Incidents, Fires, Lightning, Thunder and Rain.

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."

The day was celebrated much after the usual sort. The weather was of the finest order until 4 o'clock, when a drenching shower drove the masses from the parks and streets to take shelter where they might. After another interval of sunshine, a steady rain set in, which cooled off the enthusiasm of the day marvelously. The fireworks were thereby quenched, but the sound of fire-crackers, pistols and guns was not much abated.

The hotels, printing-offices and shipping were adorned with flags from sunrise to sunset. The military turned out and made a handsome display. Large companies of citizens went out into the country or on excursions along the sea-shore, being tempted by very cheap excursion-tickets on almost all of the railroads and steamboats. Many from the rural districts, too, poured into the City, and spent the day in seeing sights and hearing the crash. The Ten Governors and a very large deputation of citizens went out to visit the Institutions—where the day was celebrated by fireworks, processions, extra dinners, speeches and the like.

There was no speech-making in New-York, except at the Tammany celebration, where Col. MING made one. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the baby cities of Hudson, Hoboken, &c., the day was spent very much as with us.

The only great oration delivered anywhere in our neighborhood was by EDWARD EVERETT, at Dorchester, where an immense throng was gathered to honor the occasion and to refresh their patriotism. A reporter from our office gives a vivid description of this affair on another page, and the substance of the oration itself.

The Fourth was the first day of New-York under the Maine Law. In the City the law was in no respect observed. In Brooklyn, no arrests were made for its violation, but much testimony was gathered. Indeed, so long as Mayor WOOD administers affairs with us, and Recorder SMITH's opinion holds good, the Maine Law must remain utterly a dead letter. No case ever can get far enough to be appealed to the highest Court. And we are assured that the liquor dealers out of the City are so confident of a decision by the Court of Appeals adverse to the law, that they will offer no obstacles, but rather urge to the issue any complaints that the Temperance people may bring against them.

Altogether the Fourth was well spent, but the Maine Law awaits yet the first day of its operation. Though by the letter of the act it was born on the Fourth day into the Empire State, it had not drawn its first breath at day-dawn of the 5th.

NOISES.

The Fourth seldom enjoys a noisier opening. All night of the Third the firing of crackers and pistols prevailed, driving sleep from all eyes and tormenting the nervous. A salute was fired at sunrise on the Battery by Brigadier-General SPICER. The bells of the churches rang for an hour from sunrise, and again at noon, and from 6 o'clock to 7.

THE STREETS AND PARKS.

From early morning the streets were thronged with citizens and strangers. All sorts of peddlers peddled never so briskly from stands extemporized, without license, on all the squares, and greens, candies and cakes, green apples, oranges, bananas, lemons, figs, pipes, soda-water, lemonade, crackers, &c., &c. The fountains were all in full play.

At 5 o'clock the rivers that half an hour before rushed through the gutters were all still, and the sidewalks dry as a bone. But by 6 a regular rain had set in, and thenceforth the streets and parks were comparatively deserted.

The Parade of the Military.

We have seldom seen the military of our City appear to a better advantage. Notwithstanding the heat, they turned out in very large numbers. An additional feature of interest was the fact that the advertised programme was carried out to the very minute. The procession commenced to move and the escort reached the Park at the precise moment advertised. At 8 o'clock the division line formed on Broadway, with the right resting on Fourteenth-street. Soon after they marched around Union-square to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, down Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, through Chambers-street to Centre-street and thence to the east gate of the Park.

THE REVIEW BEFORE THE MAYOR IN THE PARK.

A large number of tickets had been given out by the Committee of the Common Council to citizens and ladies, which admitted them to the Governor's Room. The room and balcony were well filled before the arrival of the procession. The police, under Chief MATSELL, kept a large space open in front of the City Hall to enable the military to pass through. Fully fifteen thousand persons were present to witness the parade. At 10 o'clock precisely, Major-General SANFORD, with his staff, passed through the east gate of the Park, followed by the Division escort. At the same moment the Committee of the Common Council waited on Mayor WOOD and the members of the two branches of the Council and conducted them to the front of the City Hall. On a small platform a small flag belonging to the Mayor's office, and bearing the coat of arms of the City of New-York, was raised. The Mayor then took his position on the platform, the Common Council, and other officials holding their official staffs, ranging themselves on either side.

The veteran corps of 1812, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel RAYMOND, first passed in review, saluting the Mayor as they passed. They numbered about seventy-five.

The Military then passed in the following order:

The Engineer Corps of the Division, numbering about thirty men.

First Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General SPICER.

First Regiment, Colonel RYER, composed of five companies and numbering about two hundred and twenty men—all Cavalry.

Third Regiment, also Cavalry, Colonel POSTLEY, composed of eight companies, and four hundred men.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Colonel BOSTWICK, preceded by ROBERTSON's Band, composed of eight companies and about five hundred men. Captain EAGLESON's company, dressed in the Highland uniform, which forms a part of this regiment, attracted much attention.

Seventy-first Regiment, Infantry, Colonel VOSBURGH, composed of eight companies and about two hundred and twenty-five men.

Second Brigade under the command of Brigadier General YATES.

Fourth Regiment, Col. HINCKEN, composed of two hundred and eighty men. A part of this regiment is composed of cavalry. Besides this, it has two batteries of light artillery of eight pieces each. The artillery passed through the Park in sections.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. SWARTZWELDER, composed of eight companies and five hundred men.

Sixth Regiment, Infantry, Col. PINCKNEY, composed of about 235 men.

Seventy-fifth Regiment, Infantry, Col. DOHENY, composed of about 120 men. This was the first occasion in which this new regiment has appeared in parade.

Third Brigade—On account of the accident which befell Brigadier-General HALL, the command devolved upon Colonel DURYEA, of the Seventh Regiment.

The escort of the Brigade came first. Following was the Engineer corps of the Seventh Regiment. The Brigade then passed in the following order: Seventh Regiment (the National Guard) Lieutenant Colonel NEVERS, composed of eight companies and over 400 men. The marching of this regiment was the best and received the highest commendations of all.

Eighth Regiment, Col. LYON preceded by SHELTON's Band. This regiment has two troops of horse and about 320 infantry.

The Garde La Fayette, Capt. LE CLAIRE, composed entirely of French citizens, is a part of this regiment. It numbers one hundred men.

Ninth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. KELLEY. The regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men. The first company appeared in the new uniform of the regiment. It is composed of a blue frock coat and bear skin cap.

Fourth Brigade, under the command of Brigadier Gen. EWING.

Tenth Regiment, Col. HALSEY—this regiment turned out about two hundred and fifty men.

Eleventh Regiment, Infantry, Col. VAN BUREN, composed of about two hundred and fifty men.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, Lieut. Col. HART, preceded by its Engineer Corps. The regiment turned out about three hundred and fifty men.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Infantry, Col. RYAN, composed of about two hundred and sixty men.

The Military having passed through the Park, the different companies marched to their respective armories and disbanded.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER GEN. HALL.

A severe accident occurred to Brigadier General HALL, commandant of the brigade, which not only prevented him from accompanying his command in the parade, but will also confine him to his bed for some time to come.

About 9½ o'clock, as he was reviewing his brigade on Broadway, near Amity-street, on the left of the line, his horse made a spring and slipped on the wet tread of the Russ pavement, and fell. General HALL was thrown with great force to the ground, his right leg being caught under the horse. As soon as he was released, he was conveyed by Councilman RIDDER and several other gentlemen to a neighboring house, where his injuries were examined. It was found that both bones of the right leg were broken about four inches above the ankle joint. The bones were not splintered, the fracture being nearly straight across. The fractured limb was immediately set by Dr. QUACKENBOSS, of his staff, Drs. SAYRE and WOODWARD, of Gen. SANFORD's staff, and Dr. EAGER, of the Seventh Regiment. Gen. HALL was then conveyed to his residence in a carriage. He was visited after the parade by all general field and staff officers of his brigade. He is at the present time in good health and spirits, though suffering much from pain in the fractured limb. He will probably be confined to his house for about two months.

The Day at Tammany.

Not a very large but a very respectable audience assembled at Tammany Hall shortly after 1 o'clock P.M., pursuant to call, and in accordance with annual custom. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, founded in 1789, was represented by some of its choicest spirits. They deemed it, in the terms of their circular, "peculiarly fitting at the present time, when civil liberty has been invaded by legislative influence, and religious liberty is threatened by the organization of intolerant and proscriptive men, that we should return to the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, and the early contests in which that Declaration was vindicated."

As soon as the Sachems began to assemble, Shelton's fine Band took its place on the balcony and played some magnificent airs. At 1½ o'clock the procession was formed, and, having paraded the room, W. D. KENNEDY, Esq., Father of the Council, and LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., Grand Sachem ex-officio, took their places at the desk, and the other Sachems seated themselves around. Among those present we noticed Sachems R. B. CONNOLLY, ANDRE FROMENT, CASPER C. CHILDS, Col. ALEX. MING, Hon. J. KELLEY and DOUGLAS TAYLOR.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., opened the proceedings with an address.

MR. LORENZO B. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

BROTHERS: The revolving year has brought us once again that day of which we are most justly proud. It returns in peace and prosperity. No national calamity represses the rejoicings with which we hail its presence. Gratitude for the services and devotion of our fathers, just pride for our high national honor and power, and the revealings of the future filled with the promise of a grandeur unapproached in the history of man, felicitously concur to elevate our spirits to the dignity of the occasion.

There is no clime to which our flag, borne by the leviathans of our commerce, does not leap to meet the rising sun of this most glorious day. There is no breeze under Heaven that does not bear the voices of those resounding cannon which vindicated triumphantly upon the great deep, "free trade and sailor's rights."

We shall most fitly begin this day by expressing our humble thanks to that kind Providence which has maintained our country during the perils incident to national existence, and kept alive that patriotic ardor which fosters a Democracy above mere sectional, local or temporary purposes, and with a spirit as philosophic as it is just, embraces our remotest brethren as warmly as those who are nearer. This spirit, the spirit of our fathers, perpetuates the Union—when it shall become corrupted, and public virtue and service shall give no recognized title to public respect; when constitutional duties shall be considered immoral or degrading, then, indeed, our disintegrated Union will tumble into antagonistic elements, and the hope of free government be extinguished in lasting gloom.

As brothers of the Tammany Society we cannot forget that its foundations were laid by men who have departed. Not one now lingers upon the stage of life. They have gone in the fullness of years and of honor, leaving us the heritors of their sublime example—our country, and those principles of civil and religious liberty which infinitely transcend in their blessings to mankind the imperial gifts of all the sovereignties which the history of men records. Those principles are the links which bind us to our fathers, our brethren, and our children. It is our pleasing duty to keep those links strong and bright. And this day, as if in presence of the departed free whose memory we invoke, let us reverently add one other stone to their monument, one other anthem to their praise!

After concluding this address, Mr. SHEPARD, called upon Hon. J. KELLEY to read the Declaration of Independence, which being done, Mr. SHEPARD proposed, in accordance with their custom, the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The customary oration was then delivered by Col. ALEXANDER MING, the orator of the day.

Col. MING opened his address with a sort of rhapsody, appealing to our Fathers, and expressive of gratitude to them. The portion which treats of the history of Tammany is better:

THE ORIGIN OF TAMMANY.

I will venture, said he, to weary the ears of some of my brethren of the Columbian Order, by briefly stating the origin of the Tammany Society: In 1772-3, during the period of disaffection which was strengthening with the strength and growing with the growth of the malcontents in the American Colonies, the loyalists and office holders under the Ministry of that time—especially in the seaport towns—organized a goodly number of King GEORGE's loyal subjects into St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies, to sustain the Crown in its acts of usurpation. To oppose and neutralize the effect of these Tory Associations, it was suggested by a number of the more liberal colonists to form an Order on more liberal principles; and as they were growing more and more hostile to Great Britain, they resolved that the tutelar saint must be of aboriginal origin. TAMMANY was an Indian chief then residing in Pennsylvania, of extremely virtuous and honorable habits—noble, tolerant, brave, social and intelligent, with extremely high notions of liberty and equality. Him they adopted as their Saint. The first members of this Society, principally composed of the officers of the train bands in the militia and some other distinguished citizens connected with agriculture and commerce, drew up the first plan of its organization. With an eye to the permanent security of themselves and the Colonies, they saw that Revolution was the only remedy—and every man of distinction they could enroll under their banner at that early day they courted to join them,—they were thus instrumental, by the association of talent, industry and wealth, to counteract and overturn many of the deep laid schemes of the St. George's, St. Andrew's and other Loyal and Tory Clubs of that time. Many a meeting of the Tammany Society of that day was adjourned by an instant summons from the booms of the cannon, or volley of musketry. Their mottoes were, "No Kingcraft," "A Union of Republican States," "Liberty or Death:" About this time Tammany Society found it necessary to place itself in opposition to a recently formed "Society of Cincinnati," in consequence of the engraftment on the charter of the aristocratical feature that none but the eldest born of its members should be eligible to membership. Hence it became unpopular with many of the officers—so much so, that WASHINGTON, who had consented to have his name used as President of it, had to get the obnoxious clause repealed, to appease the Democratic opposition of the Sachems of Tammany Society, who were opposed to all English titles of nobility.

Much applause followed the reading of the above. An ode, written for the occasion by F. R. HULBERT, Esq., was then sung by Messrs. CONNOLLY, TAYLOR, G. B. HALL, and ALBERT WALLACE, assisted by the audience.

A collation having been provided in another room by Messrs. HOWARD & BROWN, the proprietors of Tammany, the greater number of the audience repaired there, the price of admission being $1. The first regular toast was given by Mr. SHEPARD before the meal was commenced. It was—

The Day we Celebrate—May it be as perpetual as Time.

After the viands had been amply discussed, the second regular toast was proposed.

The President of the United States—The first Commoner of the land—the instrument of freemen to protect public and private rights.

To this toast JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., responded. He said that the only organization that opposed FRANKLIN PIERCE, was that which opposed Tammany. Tammany, however, stood, and would continue to stand for PIERCE, under all circumstances.

The third regular toast was:

The Memory of Washington—Immortal as his deeds.

Drank uncovered, the band playing a funeral dirge.

The fourth toast, proposed, like the others, by Mr. SHEPARD, was

The Tammany Society.

Responded to by Mr. O'KEEFE.

The fifth toast was,

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—The Modern Runnymede—who demanded and obtained a better Magna Charta.

Air by the band—We are all a Band of Brothers.

AMBROSE L. PINNEY responded.

The sixth toast was,

The Constitution and the Union—The great pillars of Liberty.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, responded. The band played that stirring air, "Clear the Husky Racoons Down."

To the next toast,

The Governor of the State of New-York.

Captain RYNDERS responded, mounting on the table that he might make himself heard above the uproarious sounds of conviviality which now began to prevail.

The eighth regular toast was,

The Army and Navy—The Shield and Buckler of Columbia.

Major HALL briefly responded.

The next toast was,

The Empire State—The brightest Star in the escutcheon of the Union.

Other toasts were drunk and other speeches made, which we have not space to enumerate. The whole proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Day at "the Institutions."

A HAPPY DAY AMONG THE MADMEN.

The Lunatic Asylum presented the singular spectacle of having all its inmates collected in the several halls, to celebrate the anniversary of their country's independence. A banner, which had been prepared by one of the lunatics, was suspended on the staircase, above the second landing, and had the following motto inscribed upon it:

RELIGION, EDUCATION, LIBERTY.
III
INDIVIDUALS OF AN INEVITABLE TRINITY.
THE SOUL OF REPUBLICANISM.

The following was the programme of arrangements:

Chaunt of praise—"Oh! come let us sing, &c."

Opening prayer, by Rev. W. SEARLES.

Reading of Declaration of Independence, by a lunatic, who would only allow his initials, J. B., to be published, as he was decidedly opposed to having himself "paraded in the newspapers."

Ode to America, composed for the occasion by W. A. BURDETT, an inmate of the institution.

Three of the female lunatics joined in songs, whilst two of the mad violinists, on their instruments, and Mr. BURDETT, on the piano, accompanied them.

Oration composed and delivered by the same.

Echo Song composed and set to music by the same.

This gentleman is a most interesting madman, being evidently a man of genius and education, and was formerly connected with a newspaper in the West. On our arrival, he politely informed us that he would feel most happy in furnishing us with the account of the whole proceedings. We had no idea at this period that he was a lunatic, and having asked him if the person who was reading the Declaration of Independence was a madman, he replied, "Oh, decidedly—he is a regular madman, and belongs to the house. We are all mad here, with the exception of Doctor RANNEY and the Ten Governors. I don't think they are mad." All the inmates, both male and female, who were present, appeared to take unusual interest in the whole affair. After the preliminary arrangements had been gone through, our intellectual madman, with all the grace of an accomplished orator, delivered the following address:

MR. BURDETT'S ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW PATIENTS OF THIS INSTITUTION: I have been invited by a Committee of gentle- [illegible] the highly honorable and important position of Orator of the day [illegible] upon the discharge of this highly responsible duty, it is not without feelings of deep humility and self-abasement, at my own unworthiness and inability to [illegible] from minds so vastly superior, and experience so much more deep and comprehensive, than that of your humble speaker. Yet, I am proud of the compliment, and will make a feeble effort to say a few words, which, however, inelegant in oratory and style, or however awkwardly put together, are, nevertheless, the true and faithful representatives of my mind and heart.

It has been the custom among the more enlightened and civilized nations of the earth for many centuries gone by, to set apart a season of rejoicings in commemoration of some great and happy event in their country's history—on which occasion the sires and the matrons—the sons and the daughters—the small and the great, and the bond and the free—were permitted to participate, and with songs and dances, with feastings and merry makings, with speeches, with prayers, and with praises, thus openly manifest the grateful feelings of their hearts, the unity of their interests and their willing allegiance to the laws which govern them. These jubilees, when conducted with rational moderation, and with a view to awaken, revive, and refresh memory upon the glorious theme they were designed to honor, were ever productive of great and lasting benefits—not only in knitting more closely the bonds of fellowship—of love and of patriotism, but also by impressing upon the minds of youth the important facts connected with the event—for a testimony and memorial—that they in after years might make them known to their offspring—that the generation to come and the children yet unborn might know them, and anchor their hopes upon the glorious achievements of their forefathers, not forgetting their noble deeds of valor and self-sacrifice in behalf of their beloved country—but, feeling inspired with the same burning zeal, emulate the patriotic love which inspired the bosoms of their honored ancestors.

It is for this laudable purpose, dear friends, that we have assembled to-day; and permit your speaker to congratulate you, one and all, upon the propitious return of this glorious [illegible]—an era of distinguished interest—a day of days—on which the pulse of the greatest and happiest nation upon earth throbs with accelerated emotions of exultation and delight, and her sons and daughters, [illegible], burn with love and gratitude—first to their God—next to their [illegible]—and lastly to their dear native land. And, Sirs,

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

A [illegible].

Here we indulge in no boisterous and unhallowed mirth; here we seek to encourage that pure and genuine patriotism which elevates the soul in gratitude to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift; and here we can with quiet and heartfelt love admire and reverence the holy [illegible] hundred affections, their worldly interests, and even life itself, to purchase for us that freedom which we this day so happily enjoy.

Contrast, if you please, my friends and fellow patients, the enviable position you now occupy with that of the [illegible] of the [illegible] home-place beyond the bars. Contrast it with those unfortunates who are similarly afflicted with many of you, either through mental or physical infirmity, and who may be at this moment (as you so complainingly) lying in some loathsome dungeon, with scarce a garment to cover them, enduring, perhaps, the bitter pangs of starvation and the damp and chilling air of some Bastile prison-house.

Oh! my friends, when we reflect upon these things, truly can we say that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we possess a goodly heritage.

Well may our hearts burn with love to God, to our country, to her benevolent institutions, and to those friends—kind Heaven's messengers of comfort—whose highest aim appears to be to serve us in every possible way that may conduce to our general welfare and restoration. Do we, dear friends, fully realize these blessings, or do we indulge in frequent complaints about imaginary evils which originate in the unbalanced workings of a disordered brain? If this be the fault with us, let us try to do away with such feelings which are alike prejudicial to our peace, our health and our happiness, and strive to encourage feelings of respect, regard and thankfulness towards the officers of this institution who labor with such interest and assiduity for our complete and perfect cure. I have heard some of you complain of your captivity and express a desire to return to your homes and friends; but is it not possible that you err in doing so? Has the thought ever occurred to you that your confinement here was a matter of necessity, and that your return to your homes would be attended with great danger to yourselves, your reason and perhaps your life? I beseech you to think of this, and also bear in mind that you are bereaved of a great many evils, annoyances and temptations which are inseparable with city life. You may murmur at the fact that you are here denied many of the little luxuries that you enjoyed at home. What do they amount to, compared with the numerous advantages that you possess here! You must remember that you are sick, and require medical attendance; here you get the very best, and without fear of doctors' bills staring you in the face. Here you have clean and comfortably furnished rooms appropriated to your use, with an abundance of wholesome food and respectable clothing. Here you have [illegible]—and what a charming spot it is! I know of no place within hundreds of miles of New-York City so beautifully situated as this. You are permitted to rove through green pastures and by the side of [illegible] waters. You are surrounded with sweet [illegible], sweet birds and sweet flowers, and in the name of all that is lovely, what more do you want? Surely if your condition here is not Eden-like it is not the fault of circumstances. Be happy, then; be contented; and show your attendants, at least, by a happy countenance and cheerful behavior, that you are not dead to all feelings of gratitude. I will now bid you an affectionate adieu. It was my intention to have spent a few minutes in catechising you upon some of the events in the history of the American Revolution, but time will not permit, and I must hasten to deliver the oration which has been prepared for this occasion.

THE MADMAN'S ORATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Before we proceed to open upon the oration (so called) for the day, permit me to remark that the little confused mass of matter of which it is made up, has been prepared under the most provokingly unfavorable circumstances.

DIFFICULTIES OF WRITING THE ORATION.

For any patient to use a light upon any of the halls of this institution after dark, is a direct violation of rule, and my days have been so much occupied in making preparations for the display of banners, [illegible], &c., that the only time my thoughts could be placed upon my say for to-day, has been during the lone hours of darkness. The moon, however, has favored me, and I have feelingly [illegible] some few ideas, which I trust will at least fill up the hour granted me for my oration. To proceed then—first allow me to direct your attention to the banners which are suspended yonder and yonder. The white contains the sentiments of the lords of creation, the other of the ladies, and both the work of a poor lunatic, whose hearties [illegible] amen to the inscriptions they contain. Read them—Religion, &c. Of the first subject, ladies and gentlemen, we can say but little on the present occasion for want of time, place and circumstances, and will refer you to the Sabbath, the Sanctuary, and a more [illegible] of feeling than most of you possess to-day. Permit me to remark, however, that

RELIGION.

Religion is a subject of paramount importance in the minds of the Christian, the philanthropist and the true patriot; and the only source of real happiness here or hereafter. Without it the best efforts of humanity in the amelioration of their race must prove utterly futile; with it, and great things can be accomplished on the part of the various institutions which have for their aim the evangelization of the world and the accelerated approach of that morn of millennium glory when all shall know the Lord. Without it, the strength of a giant in the cause of idol gods is made utter weakness by Omnipotence; with it, the feeble arm of the shepherd minstrel is promoted to the championship of Israel. Religion is the handmaid of prosperity, the ethereal essence of all that is promotive of happiness here and of joys eternal hereafter, and is a subject too deep, too profound for unassisted human intellect to comprehend—a subject hid from the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes. How beautifully expressed by the ever hallowed lips on another occasion—"Suffer little children," &c. This is religion.

LIBERTY ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Of Liberty—the third individual in that glorious trio—permit me to say a few words at the beginning. [illegible]—a subject quite as irrelevant to the time, place and occasion, as your speaker honestly deems it.

Blackwell's Island, friends, is no field for the advocate of Liberty. Could ALEXANDER SELKIRK—or, his name more familiarly known in youthful story, "Robinson Crusoe,"—could he revive again, and voyage from the wreck on Blackwell's Island, as upon the desert isle of the sea, he might indeed sigh as earnestly for liberty, but with altered feelings to prompt his muse; he would be no monarch of all he surveyed. Of Liberty, then, the captives of this island are unprepared to speak, but of that quiet and unostentatious individual Education, we feel a power, a will, a prerogative to speak, and the closing remarks of this address shall be devoted, partly to her praise and partly to the progress of American Republicanism.

EDUCATION.

Of Education, then. Where—oh, where shall we begin to discourse her honors; to set forth her claims, to recount her blessings? Shall we [illegible] our thoughts to the days of Athenian glory, when the cultivation of the individual mind was carried to the highest point of erudition? When the princes or heirs apparent to the thrones of European Monarchies were furnished with sage and selected tutors—with reverend instructors, and with all the facilities of classic, political and literary lore [illegible] we turn to the present, and marvel that we find no rivals to a PLATO, a FRANKLIN, a THUCYDIDES, a SOCRATES, a CICERO, or a DEMOSTHENES; or shall we not rather glory in the fact that it is the amount of knowledge of which we boast in this favored land of Free Institutions of Learning? [illegible] in its generally diffused, universal character of our development of intellect, which, if concentrated within the limits of a few minds, would be sufficient to furnish a host of Platos, and then leave a [illegible]

[illegible] general purposes. [illegible] Who are our Presidents—who [illegible]—who our Chief Magistrates? We answer, Men who are weighed by principle—not the possession of Royalty.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] the spectacle—unparalleled in the history of other nations—of a man, called from the [illegible] of the people by the voice of popular favor, [illegible] ruling the [illegible] of the greatest Government in the world—and when his term of office was expired, his trust expired, his mission ended, retiring quietly into the privacy of agriculture [illegible] all the machinery of State. [illegible] the eloquent BANCROFT, upon the early history of this wonderful man. [illegible] When the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle had been negotiated by the ablest [illegible] of Europe, [illegible] at this very time the woods of Virginia [illegible] the youthful GEORGE WASHINGTON, the son of a widow.

Born by the side of the Potomac, beneath the roof of a Westmoreland farmer, almost from infancy his lot had been the lot of an orphan. No academy had welcomed him to its shades, no college crowned him with its honors. To read, to write, to cipher, these had been his degrees in knowledge. And now at 16 years of age, in quest of an honest maintenance, encountering intolerable toil, cheered onward by being able to write to a school-boy friend, "Dear Richard, a doubloon is my constant gain every day, and sometimes six pistoles;" himself [illegible], having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip; roaming over spurs of the Alleghanies, and along the banks of the Shenandoah; alive to nature, and sometimes spending the most of the day in admiring the trees and richness of the land. Among skin-clad savages, with their scalps and rattles—holding a bear skin a splendid couch—how strangely did his experience contrast with the imperial magnificence of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. And yet God had selected, not a Kaunitz, or Newcastle—not a Monarch of the House of Hapsburg, nor of Hanover—but the Virginia stripling, to give an impulse to human affairs, and, as far as events can depend on an individual, had placed the rights and destinies of countless millions in the keeping of the widow's son.

We will now dwell briefly upon the gift of intellect and its concomitant blessings, and close with the fruit of American Republicanism.

We close, then, by a reiteration of the motto inscribed upon your banner, "Religion—Liberty—Education." The three individuals of an invincible trinity. The locks of strength to this young Samson of a Republic, and withered be the hand that, by whatever blandishments, would dare to sever a single hair. Let this glorious theme irradiate the vast circumference of our own God-favored America—fair as the sun, fair as the moon, yet terrible to despotism as an army with banners, and a more brilliant [illegible] of splendor will illuminate her deep forests, her fertile vales and wide-spreading prairies—her mountains will echo with notes of [illegible] joy—her hills break forth into singing—her springs and rivers will appear more pure and refreshing—her lakes will ripple in sweeter harmony—her Cœur de Lion sons will stand forth in the majesty of their own God-given strength—her fair daughters will smile in more winning loveliness—flowers will bloom in brighter brightness, and verdure wave in greater groves.

A benediction having been pronounced, the celebration, which was so highly amusing and interesting, terminated; and the Governors proceeded to visit the Workhouse and Penitentiary.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The celebration on Randall's Island presented a most cheering and gratifying spectacle. The boys were marched down from their school to the grove about 11 o'clock, and were preceded by their juvenile band, playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other spirit-stirring airs. The order and discipline displayed could not have been excelled by some of our crack militia companies. A canopied platform was erected in the grove for the accommodation of the Governors and the visitors who were present, and seats were placed around for the children and the several officers of the institution. At 12 o'clock, Governors SMITH, DRAPER, BUKE, TAYLOR, TOWNSEND and TIEMANN arrived, when the proceedings commenced by the delivery of an appropriate oration by one of the boys, Master [illegible], which elicited the praise and admiration of the entire assembly. The powers of elocution displayed were of a very high order, and reflect much credit on the training of the educational department of the House of Refuge. This was followed by a song, in which the girls, amounting to some hundreds, joined. Several of the boys amused the audience by going through very humorous and [illegible] dialogues. One of them next delivered a stump speech in admirable keeping with the occasion. After the programme of speaking and singing and music had been gone through, Governor DRAPER proceeded to deliver the oration of the day.

After Governor DRAPER had concluded, all the children were allowed to depart and amuse themselves in whatever manner they chose for the remainder of the day. The joyous and happy countenances which were collected around the Governors must have been highly gratifying to the managers of these admirable institutions which reflect so much credit on the City of New-York. The proceedings were wound up in the evening by a grand display of fireworks, which gladdened many a young heart, who will carry the recollections of this celebration with them through life.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The celebration at the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, was one of the most striking that occurred, perhaps, throughout the whole Union. The lunatics were collected in the several halls, when one of their number read, for their edification, the Declaration of Independence. They had also singing and a performance on the piano, accompanied by violins. Another of the inmates delivered two able and eloquent addresses, which were listened to with great attention, and occasionally elicited the applause of the audience, who appeared to understand and appreciate some happy and humorous hits.

HOUSE OF REFUGE CELEBRATION.

At the House of Refuge there was a very pleasant, noiseless sort of celebration. Led by Mr. ATTERBURY, one of the Directors, a small party of gentlemen visited the West end of Randall's Island, to see how the boys of the Refuge got through with the Fourth.

At 11 o'clock, the boys entered their noble Chapel, the girls occupying the gallery. Mr. ATTERBURY took the Chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. HOBSON, there was singing and some orations we believe, by the boys. Addresses of a patriotic, inspiring and practical sort, were made by Mr. ATTERBURY, Judge CAMPBELL, Senator ERASTUS BROOKS, Dr. JOHN WATSON, and Dr. FRANK TUTHILL. Mr. KETCHAM, the energetic Superintendent, told the lads of how much service the Senator had been to them in the Legislature, and they gave him three such cheers as must have strained the rafters. This over, the inmates went to their dinner, which was one fit to celebrate the day in, and the visitors to a fine collation provided by the skillful hands of the Superintendent's lady. It was an exceedingly pleasant occasion, and will leave a goodly savor in the memory of all who enjoyed it.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND BOYS' MEETING.

Most of these institutions kept the Fourth. The general order was—rallying the children at some spot named, a procession to the school-room, speeches by Rev. Drs., Hon. Judges, Senators, Editors, Lawyers, philanthropists, and boys of the school, all of which were short and sweet, or else pronounced bores on the spot; songs by the children, often odes written for the occasion by native poets pressed into the service, and then a liberal distribution of cakes, oranges and lemonade, with the addition in some places of packs of fire-crackers,—all which were received with unbounded applause.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Many of the Sabbath Schools, especially those connected with the Mission and feeble Churches, [illegible] proceeded through given streets with banners, each member decked with a ribbon, designating his connection. Some had the Declaration of Independence read by the boys, speeches calculated to influence one's patriotism, songs calculated to fix the story of our early struggles for Independence, and a host of fires, &c., calculated to make everybody wish for an early return of the day.

Accidents.

A boy named JAMES MURPHY had his face badly burned by the unexpected explosion of a pistol.

JOHN ENNIS, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 128 East Thirty-ninth-street, was badly gored by an ox that had been frightened by fire crackers.

WM. MAHON, a lad residing No. 71 Henry-street, was seriously injured by the explosion of a sarsaparilla bottle that had been filled with powder. The bottle had not exploded soon enough, and he lifted it up to see what the matter was when it exploded.

MRS. PHILLIPS, wife of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, residing at No. 32 King-street, while sitting at the back stoop of her house, was shot through the thigh with a ball from a pistol or a gun discharged from the rear of the house No. 19 Charlton-street. At the same time the brother of Mr. PHILLIPS had a narrow escape; a ball passed through his pantaloons and lodged in the ground.

JOSEPH MARTIN, a little boy about 2½ years of age, fell from a window in the house No. 40 Baxter-street, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body.

TIMOTHY HALEY was seriously injured by the falling of a building in Walker-street, on Tuesday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HENRY LOWES, a boy residing at No. 46 Orchard-street, had his foot badly sprained by the falling of a flag-stone.

A man named MICHAEL HALEY was found lying upon the sidewalk in Centre-street, with his head cut in a dreadful manner. He had fallen upon the pavement while in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the hospital.

PATRICK ROONEY, residing at No. 136 Washington-street, was severely injured by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of GEORGE REPPER. ROONEY was conveyed to the hospital.

EDWARD MORGAN, residing at No. 6 Depeyster-street, was run over by Hose Company No. 47 and slightly injured.

FERDINAND SMITH, a youth about 16 years of age, in firing a pistol off, discharged the ball at a lady, which passed through her hair, grazing the head. The boy was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer.

A young man employed in a bakery on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was wounded severely by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

THOS. EAGER fell from a stage and was severely hurt.

CATHARINE DELLICKER, of No. 53 Thirty-ninth-street was prostrated by the heat.

ADOLPH MILLER, No. 363 First-avenue, was run over by a wagon and seriously hurt.

An inquest was held by the Coroner on a child, ten years of age, burned to death by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 3 Dominick-street.

LAWRENCE NORRIS received a bullet in the abdomen. The ball passed entirely through the body, coming out at the right side. The pistol was discharged by some unknown person.

WM. O'CONNOR was injured by the explosion of some powder, on the corner of Spring and Macon streets.

ROBERT PETERS, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, had two of his fingers shot off.

A son of LEVY RICARD was seriously injured by an explosion of powder. A son of LEVY VAN GELDER was also seriously hurt, with carelessly using powder.

The squall in the afternoon stripped several sloops of their sails and laid one flat on her side. No serious losses to anybody, however. When the rain came down at the heaviest the boats laid to—and took it.

Three boys, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, named COLWELL, IRVIN and MCCOY, were firing off pistols, when one of their powder flasks caught fire by some accident or another and exploded, severely injuring the boys in the hands and face. They were immediately taken home and attended to.

A woman, named MARY O'CONNOR, was sunstruck on Wednesday and taken to the City Hospital.

A man, named WM. O'CONNOR, in the Fifth Ward, had his face badly burned by the bursting of a powder-flask. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

A child, seven years of age, named ELLEN LILLY, whose parents reside at No. 103 Avenue D, was run over by one of the Avenue C and Houston-street line of stages, Wednesday, and killed almost instantly. Those who observed the occurrence say it was purely accidental.

A party of gentlemen at Mount Vernon, while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the Fourth, had one of their number named RAYNOR severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon. RAYNOR was ramming home the cartridge when the explosion took place, and his hands were severely injured, possibly crippled for life.

The schooner *Middlesex*, Capt. TAPPAN, left Wyckoff's Landing, Staten Island Sound, at 9 A. M. on the morning of the Fourth, with a party of pleasure, consisting of 22 persons, 8 of them ladies and children. About 3 P. M. a squall struck the vessel and capsized her, and in a few moments she turned bottom up. At the time she capsized and filled, all hands except the captain and one other gentleman were in the cabin, and were with great difficulty rescued by those on deck. The gentlemen behaved with great coolness. One young gentleman in particular is deserving of much praise for his efforts to save a young lady who was missing, and whom after diving into the main hatch he found completely immersed in the water, so jammed between a water cask and the vessel's side that much effort was required to release her; he succeeded, however, but she was much exhausted. The vessel now lies bottom up where she was capsized in Prince's Bay, about a mile and a half from the shore.

Fires and Alarms.

The fire-bells scarcely ceased sounding alarms for the different Districts, throughout the entire Fourth. The firemen, and the policemen reserved for such duty, were kept quite busy. None of the fires, however, did any serious damage.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the roof of MCCULLOCH'S paint shop, in Twenty-first street, near Broadway, took fire on the roof, from some of the miniature fire-works flying about, but was almost immediately extinguished by officer FARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Ward Police.

At 1 o'clock P. M., Officer CROFT, of the First Ward, discovered a fire breaking out of the sixth story window of No. 132 Water-street, corner of Pine-street, occupied by JOHN COOPER, lithograph printer. The firemen and police reserves were speedily on the spot and put it out before any but trifling damage was sustained. The fire is thought to have been caused by an incendiary.

About 2½ o'clock a fire broke out in a row of old wooden stables situated on the east side of Waverley-place, between Amos and Christopher streets, and were all soon destroyed. They were owned by M. & L. MABEY and a Mr. JOSEPH. Loss about $500. The fire originated from fire crackers.

The old frame house No. 24 Gansevoort-street, owned by WM. B. ASTOR, and occupied by several poor females, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $100.

About 9½ o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered issuing from the fourth story of No. 250 Washington-street, occupied by WAINWRIGHT & SAYRES, as a wood and willow-ware store. The fourth story and roof were entirely destroyed.

At 10:30 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out on the roof of [illegible] house, No. 9 Hester-street, but it was soon extinguished and with trifling damage.

The building on the corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets, occupied as a store and dwelling, was discovered on fire at 10½ o'clock, P. M. It was put out without much damage.

At 11½ o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of a building in the rear of No. 72 Fourth-street, occupied by SULLIVAN D. HENNESSEY as a lock factory. It proceeded from the furnace. Damage trifling.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 92 Warren-st., occupied as a patent medicine manufactory. The upper portions of the building were occupied as a dining saloon and for offices. The firemen were on the ground immediately and confined the flames to the basement, which was not much damaged.

Fire in Prince-street—Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out on the first floor of building No. 128 Prince-street, occupied by Mr. J. C. STONE, as a fancy store, in which was stored a quantity of monster fireworks. The alarm was soon given and the police of the Eight Ward and firemen were quickly on the ground. Owing to the material within the store, the flames made rapid headway, and an immense quantity of suffocating smoke soon filled the building, and spread about so much as to retard the labors of the firemen and police. Two families occupied the upper part of the building—those of Mr. JAMES NAGLE and Mr. BEEBE, who were in bed and asleep at the breaking out of the fire. Their danger was, of course, most imminent, as all hopes of escape by the stairs were cut off by the flames and smoke. This fact created terrible excitement among those collected on the outside, who took speedy means for rescuing, if possible, those in peril. Finally, with much difficulty, the firemen succeeded by means of their ladders in reaching the second story, into which they went, and by groping on their hands and knees reached the beds of the sleepers, carried them to the window, aroused them, and with the assistance of the policemen and firemen on the outside, lowered them to the sidewalk. The persons thus saved were Mr. and Mrs. BEEBE, and Mr. and Mrs. NAGLE and their two daughters, two sons, and their niece. Some of the occupants of the building thus aroused, in their excitement and haste to escape, were somewhat injured. Miss MARGARET NAGLE leaped from the second story to the ground, injuring her back and hips, and spraining both her ankles. Miss ELLEN NAGLE, while descending from the second story, got her feet entangled in the rungs of the ladder and fell to the ground, spraining both her ankles. She was also otherwise injured, though not seriously. Their cousin, Miss MARY ANN ——, was badly bruised about the shoulders and head, while effecting her escape.

After the above named persons had been rescued, it was ascertained that another person—a son of Mr. NAGLE—was yet within the building in his bed-room, on the attic. A few daring firemen again darted into the building, and reached the attic where they found the young man soundly asleep, unconscious of his danger, and the room filled with a dense and suffocating smoke. He objected decidedly to being aroused from his slumbers, and resisted strongly his rescuers, who were conveying him in their arms down to the second floor, and asked them "what they meant—what they were going to do there?" He was soon made conscious of the state of affairs, however, and speedily reached the street, greatly exhausted as were also the gallant fellows who had saved him.

So overpowering was the smoke that the rescuers were compelled to drop three times one of the females whom they were conveying, and rush to the window to catch a breath of the fresh air.

The gallant firemen who more particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, by thus saving so many lives, are THOMAS O'BRIEN, CHARLES WILSON and LEVI D. WHITE, of Hose Company No. 56; GARDENER VAN BRUNT, of Engine No. 11; and a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, whose name our Reporter was unable to ascertain.

The damage to the building was not very extensive. The whole of the store premises and first story were "gutted," and the tenement part was more or less damaged by water.

Mr. STONE'S loss amounts to $1,000,—$900 on stock and $100 on furniture. He is insured for $1,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. Mr. NAGLE'S loss amounted to $500. Mr. BEEBE'S loss is small.

The Theatres.

The frequent showers of rain yesterday contributed in no slight degree to the profit of such places of amusement as were open in the day time. From the fifty-cent theatre down to the six-cent side show, there was a well sustained and profitable ebb and flow.

The Fireworks No Go.

Individual enterprise carried the day on the Fourth as against the Corporation in the matter of setting off fireworks. The frequent dashes of rain which took place in the afternoon, prevented the elevation of the large pieces prepared for the occasion under the $4,000 appropriation of the Common Council, to their proper places, and fully thirty thousand people who visited the Park during the course of the evening to see the pyrotechnic display, were disappointed. Large numbers who visited Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mission-square, the Distributing Reservoir, Carmansville, Harlem, Lamartine-place, and the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street, also to enjoy the pleasures growing out of the City's liberality, by seeing the displays advertised in the programme to take place there, were also disappointed so far as we can learn.

Mr. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the Calcium Light, displayed one of his finest lights from the spire of Grace Church. It illuminated Broadway through its whole distance, North and South, a distance of four or five miles. The exhibition was highly successful, and was highly commended by all who saw it.

Display of Fireworks Designed for the Fourth of July.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July give notice that the display of fireworks designed for the evening of the Fourth instant, but postponed in consequence of the unfitness of the weather, will take place on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. Should the weather that evening also prove unfavorable the display will be further postponed until the first fair evening thereafter, succeeding a fine afternoon. By order,

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Cricket on the Fourth.

A match was played at Hoboken between twenty-two members of the New-York and St. George's Club. There were a good may friends of Cricket on the ground, and if the weather had not proved treacherous they would have had a good day's sport. A very heavy thunder storm between 3 and 4, which nearly blew the tent down and wetted all who took shelter under its roof, put a stop to the day's play in the middle of the second innings. Score:

WALKER'S SIDE.

1—Walker b Wright	10
2—Sams b Richards	27
3—Fletcher b Wright	15
4—Baily b Wright	[illegible]
5—White c and b Wright	[illegible]
6—Hindhaugh c Cuyp b Wright	[illegible]
7—Wild run out	[illegible]
8—Montgomery b Sharp	[illegible]
9—Sherry b Sharp	[illegible]
10—Garthwaite not out	[illegible]
11—A. Hatton b Sharp	1
Byes, 9; Wide Balls, 3	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

SHARP'S SIDE.—SHARP b FLETCHER, [illegible]; WRIGHT run out, 7; MAXWELL not out, 13; SPIVEY not out, [illegible]; byes, 11; leg byes—wide balls, [illegible]; no ball—two wickets for [illegible] runs. The other players did not have an opportunity of showing off, and we must chronicle their feats another day. The names were—GUY, HYDE, RICHARDS, PERRIN, RICHARDSON, E. and C. HATTON.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The day was ushered in with the firing of a national salute from Fort Greene by the veterans of the war of 1812, and the ringing of bells—this jubilant manifestation was repeated at noon and at sunset, half an hour each. At 7 o'clock A. M. the military paraded, taking the route as announced, and were reviewed by his Honor, Mayor HALL, and the members of the Common Council, at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock, and soon after were dismissed. The usual demonstrations at large, of letting off fireworks on private account, were as numerous as on any previous occasion, and we are happy to say no very serious accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day. A boy named STACK had the fingers of his left hand blown off in front of the Post-Office by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing, and two others had one finger each blown off by premature discharges of pistols in their possession. Several others were injured slightly in different parts of the city.

The excitement was increased about 8 o'clock P. M., by a fire in Jay-street, near Fulton-avenue. The old Mansion House at this place caught fire in the roof from fire crackers, but was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off. A fight occurred here between the firemen and the police, which at one time bid fair to be serious in its results; but was quelled by the arresting of several firemen. The cause of this disturbance was the refusal of the Chief of Police to admit any person to the burning building without a fireman's uniform on. Many members of the Department, who had gone to the fire without this, felt indignant and endeavored to force an entrance.

About the same time another fire broke out at the corner of York and Charles streets, in building occupied by Mr. MAHON. This was also set on fire by fire-crackers, and was extinguished after the roof had been burnt off.

The City Fireworks were let off from the top of the City Hall in the evening, much to the gratification of thousands of citizens who had assembled there. The exhibition was precipitated by the approach of a rain storm, which caused many of those present to reach home wet to the skin.

The National flag was displayed from all the shipping and public buildings in the City—excepting the head-quarters of the King's County Liquor Dealers' Association, on Montague-street.

The fear of a disturbance, entertained by some people, was quite groundless. Everything passed off peaceably; indeed, we cannot remember a celebration of the Fourth which presented such features of order and decorum. Most of the liquor dealers kept their houses closed, although it was, in some instances, not impossible to obtain "a horn" by applying at the private door. A few dealers made no show of closing until about noon, after which time it was nearly impossible to find any place where liquor could be obtained in the whole City. At night two or three places were open in Fulton-street, but the owners were very chary of strangers, and when they did oblige an old customer, they preferred to do so, as they said, "out of the original package"—namely, out of a huge demijohn, containg several gallons. It was understood that the members of the Carson League were around in great force.

THE FOURTH AT GREEN POINT, (BROOKLYN.)

The citizens in this locality got up an independent celebration on their own account, which passed off very pleasantly. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. J. PROVOST, Esq., and an oration was delivered by H. P. LOVELL, Esq., of New-York, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

The only accident in all Brooklyn, of a very serious nature, happened at this place. A boy, named JOHN H. RHODES, while placing a loaded pistol in his pocket, it was discharged, and the contents lodged in his stomach, inflicting a mortal wound. The lad was taken to the house of his parents, in Attorney-street, New-York.

JAMAICA.

The people of Jamaica had their celebration in HERRIMAN'S Woods about a quarter of a mile from the village. Mr. JOHN A. KING made a speech and General NYE delivered an oration. The procession then took dinner and returned to the village at one of the hotels. There were many guests from New-York.

Struck by Lightning.

The house No. 12 DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by JACOB BROWN, and occupied by Mr. B. STAFFORD, was struck by lightning at 4½ P. M. The house was much shattered; servant girl thrown several feet; one window-frame completely demolished; Mrs. STAFFORD had but just left the window, and passed to an adjoining room. No one was seriously injured. It was strange that it was not set on fire. The chimney was torn to fragments.

The Fourth at West Point.

Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON related that a certain individual, writing a "Natural History of Iceland," had one book specially devoted to the subject "*Of Owls in Iceland*," the first and only chapter of which consisted of the sentence, "There are no owls in Iceland." In like manner, the historian of the glorious Fourth, writing on the celebration at West Point, might briefly record, "There was no celebration at West Point." In truth, the demonstrations here have been very few and far between of late years. Precisely at noon there was a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the original number of the States when Independence was declared.

But there were "lots of fun" outside. One capital joke occurred—amusing to all except the sufferers. New-York sent a steamboat full of persons, bound on an excursion to West Point, where (they had been told,) the day was to be honored with remarkable *éclat*. They had a glorious voyage up the river—in beauty worth a dozen Rhines, in commercial position and utility worth a score of Thameses. They arrived at West Point landing-place, a right merry company. But there they were met with a ruthless standing-order which prohibits the landing of excursionists,—*sic sick!* So they had to cross the river to Garrison's Ferry, where they were transferred to the compact ferry steamer, the *Putnam*, (so called, we presume in honor of the county in which Judge GARRISON'S homestead and landed estate are situated,) and were then taken across the river again, and landed without opposition—as ferry passengers! They rushed *en masse* up to the Military Academy; they saw the white tents of the cadets picturesquely parceled on the fine *plateau*; they discovered that there were no particular manifestations in honor of the day. They surrendered themselves to ROE'S Hotel, which had been provisioned as if it were a besieged fortress. They obtained refreshment, *ad libitum*, but when they called for "strong waters" (as is the custom of excursionists on an afternoon,) were informed that Captain ROE kept a Temperance house, and, besides, would never violate the anti-drink law, which make champagne drinking next door to a capital felony, and places brandy and water imbibition only a degree or two below larceny.

Our reporter wisely kept on the east side of the river. He went by the Hudson River Road, and though heaps of passengers had been disgorged at various stopping places along the line, reached Garrison's Ferry at the exact minute promised on the yellow time bill. (President SLOAN and Superintendent SYKES have made the arrivals so regular that people set their watches by them, in preference of the sun, which sometimes does not shine, whereas, they always do.) After a satisfactory dinner, he was taken a series of drives, behind a pair of two-fifties, to see the beautiful Highlands and river views which abound in Putnam County. He saw the Indian Falls, and beautiful they are. He saw all sorts of landscapes and water-scapes. He looked from the top of the Iron Rock. He noticed that cherries appear to be the staple (roadside) produce of Putnam County. He took tea from the identical table, and beneath the shadow of the south redoubt, at which WASHINGTON himself had sat, in the war of independence, nearly seventy years ago, and what further happened to him remains to be related in his Autobiography—in nine folio volumes. Only, as a memorable matter, he may say, that with the exception of a very small flare-up, consisting of a five cent packet of Chinese squibs, he happily did not smell powder during the whole day.

TO NEWBURG.

A considerable number of citizens went up by two excursion-boats to Newburg, and the cars were loaded continuously. The Maine Liquor Law was rigidly observed—no person drinking anything strong whatever, *except on the sly*. The general practice of the day, however, seemed to be considerably "on the sly."

AT YONKERS.

Not a drop of liquor to be had—quiet, pleasant times—fireworks before GETTY'S in the evening. The cars ran off the track below Yonkers, and the passengers enjoyed the rain.

Mount Vernon.

The citizens of the adjoining town of Mount Vernon celebrated our national anniversary with unusual spirit. The ladies of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place gave an entertainment, the Declaration of Independence was read and patriotic addresses delivered. The proceeds of the dinner, and other luxuries are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt of the church. At night there was a splendid display of fireworks, under the immediate direction of WM. H. OAKLEY, Esq.

First Arrest under the Prohibitory Law.

CHARLES H. SMITH, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, in Howard-street, was on Wednesday arrested and brought before Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, on a charge of violating the new Prohibitory law. He gave bonds for his appearance, to answer the charge when called upon.

WISE LIQUOR DEALERS.

We hear that two liquor dealers in the Eleventh Ward, took down their bars and turned their liquor into the streets. They said they would not continue in a business which was contrary to the law of the State. All honor to them.

How the Fourth was Kept on Board the Hermann.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July on board the steamer *Hermann* was celebrated with much spirit. On the evening of the 3d inst., our gentlemanly and efficient captain assembled all the passengers, and to the gay and festive music of the Polk Redowa and Scottisch, the dawning hours of the Fourth were ushered in. Upon the stroke of 8 bells, which on shore we call the midnight hour, the dancing ceased, and our commander surprised us with festivity as rare as unexpected. The ladies, each with a cavalier attending, had no sooner ascended the quarter-deck than a salute was fired of 13 guns, (man-of-war style,) while blue-lights and rockets announced that the 79th advent of our glorious anniversary had dawned on us. Capt. HIGGINS, at the head of the table, made some well-chosen and appropriate remarks, proposing as the first toast "The health of the babe named Liberty." His toast was responded to by W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., of Maryland, and followed by a toast to the health of the commander and his lady, who had contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the voyage. The health of Mr. R. VENAS, officer of the steamer, was then proposed, and was responded to by that gallant officer.

Sunrise was duly ushered in by a national salute. At 11 o'clock, the Chairman, Mr. P. C. BROWER, of Ohio, introduced W. C. HAMILTON, Esq., as Orator of the day, who, after a brief and brilliant oration, proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, in the presence of the officers, crew and passengers—the former in uniform. At the close of which the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

The passengers then dispersed, only to be called together again to participate in a sumptuous repast, when there was an address of thanks presented to the Captain of the *Hermann*, by Mr. BART, of Canada.

The Fourth in Jersey City.

The day passed off without any special event. Salutes were fired and the bells were rung at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Continental Guard, Capt. SANDERSON, turned out in full strength, at 5 o'clock in the morning, on parade, and made a fine appearance. In the evening all of the fireworks were let off at Van Vorst-square, except the principal piece, which was reserved until last evening.

At Communipaw, there was a rather quiet and very pleasant celebration of the day, as previously announced, under the auspices of the ladies.

HOBOKEN.—FIREWORKS.

The foulness of the weather on the evening of the Fourth prevented the display of fireworks that evening in Hoboken, but it came off in fine style last evening.

Fourth of July at Cape May.

The Fourth was celebrated at Congress Hall, Cape May, with unusual *éclat*. Thirteen guns were fired at sunrise. A meeting of the guests of the hotel and people of the town was held, and JOSEPH F. [illegible], Esq., was appointed to the Chair.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, late Governor of Pennsylvania.

"Yankee Doodle" from the band followed, after which the following toast was offered by SAMUEL HOUTALING, Esq., of New-York:

The President of the United States—The guardian of our national Union and the protector of our national honor.

The President rose, expressed his surprise at being called upon to speak under the circumstances, thanked the gentleman from New-York to whom he was indebted for the compliment, spoke briefly of the American Union, its origin in the Revolution, the humble part which his ancestors had taken in securing the independence which they were celebrating, alluded to the value of the Union, the importance of preserving it, his determination to maintain it and enforce all the laws essential to its preservation, &c., and took his seat amid general applause.

His remarks were very felicitously expressed and enthusiastically received. The following toast was then read by the Chair:

Delaware—Among the first to ratify the Constitution, and we have the evidence in her able representative, now our guest, that she will be the last to forsake it.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, who was expected to be present and respond to this toast, was kept away by indisposition. His absence was apologized for by Gov. BIGLER.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Cape May County, then closed with a brief but appropriate speech, after which upon motion of Mr. HOUTALING, the meeting adjourned.

The President was to leave Cape May for Washington to-day.

The Regatta at Boston.

The regatta was the great incident of the Fourth at Boston. At 2½ o'clock a gun was fired from the judges' yacht for the boats for the first race to get ready. This was for fancy boats, to be rowed by boys under 18 years of age. Only three out of some eight or ten which it had been announced were to enter presented themselves, viz.: *Battery Pet*, of New-York; *American Boy*, of New-York; *Johnny Jumper*, of Boston.

The prizes were a silver oar for the winning boat, which was awarded to the *Battery Pet*, and a silver boat hook to the second in the race, which was won by the *American Boy*.

The second race was for dories. A beautiful silver trumpet, worth $125, was offered, to gain which five dories started. The race was won by Mr. WILLIAM DECKER, in the dory *Daniel D. Westervelt*, which was built in this City by Messrs. NEWMAN & RANDELL, expressly for the race.

The third race was for club boats, for a prize of $100, which was won by the four-oared boat *J. D. R. Putnam*, which was also built by NEWMAN & RANDELL, expressly for the regatta, and was rowed by Messrs. STEPHEN ROBERTS, P. LYNCH, H. LAWSON and J. MOTHERSON, of New-York.

The *Putnam* was also entered for the fourth race, but the judges started the boats before the contestants in the third race had come back to the starting point, thus shutting out the *Putnam* and *Joseph Delmonico*, both of New-York, and both of which had been properly entered.

The New-York boat *J. D. R. Putnam*, the winner in Wednesday's regatta, was matched against the St. John boat *Neptune* for $300 a side. The race was to come off yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE FOURTH IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CELEBRATION AT DORCHESTER.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

History and Philosophy of the American Revolution.

From the Special Reporter of N. Y. Daily Times.

The celebration, on Wednesday, in Dorchester, Mass., of the seventy-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and the two hundred and twenty-fifth of its own settlement, was characterized by a pomp and circumstance as spirited and so imposing, and by an enthusiasm so general and so fervid, that the occasion may well claim for itself a place in the record of striking events which the history of that ancient, patriotic, and most respectable little township furnishes. It was glorious. It was not a thing to be described; it was to be enjoyed,—and it was enjoyed. Ten thousand men, women and children, shared in it, and of all the number we will venture to say that not one in a thousand saw the day close in dissatisfaction, save the dissatisfaction of its having closed too soon, or can ever for the future recall the incidents of it without a feeling of honest pride and pleasure.

Dorchester is not a town in the ordinary sense of the word. It is a series of villages, with numerous cottages and farmhouses interspersed between, stretching away southward from Boston along the Fall River Railroad for, probably, some ten or twelve miles.

The country is strikingly beautiful. Looking upwards from the low lands contiguous to the bay, a chain of green hills is seen to stretch away as far as the eye can reach, their summits crowned with glittering villages, and their sides dotted over with the snug homesteads of the thrifty New-England farmers whose white walls peep out here and there from amid the embowering foliage, or with the more pretentious structures to which, during the heat of Summer, the wealthy citizen retires from the burning atmosphere, the din and bustle of the City, to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. These eminences, alternating with deep vales thickly wooded, and threaded with winding and interminable lanes and pleasant streams, make up a landscape beautifully undulating and picturesque.

On the level top of one of the loftiest of these heights, about four-and-a-half miles from Boston, and known as *Meeting-House Hill*, the proceedings of the day were initiated. From an early hour in the morning the people were assembling to it from every quarter. The roads leading to it were filled with merry troops of passengers slowly wending their way up. Horses, wagons, carriages, hackneys, omnibuses, sulkeys, coaches, tax-carts, and every imaginable variety of vehicle ever seen in that region, kept hastening in and discharging their living and noisy loads. Nothing could exceed the gayety of the scene. Old men on whose heads eighty Winters had deposited their snows, whose eyes had seen the growth of a nation, but in whose hearts the fires of youthful patriotism time had never quenched—venerable mothers, surrounded by the loved ones whom this happy day had once again assembled under the old roof-tree—warm-hearted, enthusiastic youth—gay and laughing childhood—all mingled here in honor of the great event to which, perhaps, some of them had contributed, and which was "a joy for ever" to them all. Everything breathed gladness. The ringing laughter of rejoicing children, the distant echoes of the music as it rose and fell on the ear, and reverberated among the hills—the swelling cheers which hundreds of patriotic throats sent up from the crowds scattered here and there through the fields—the booming of the cannon, the [illegible] hum which one could almost fancy he heard from the dim and distant city, the sounds of the village bells trembling through the vales, even the defiant and thrilling [illegible] of the approaching locomotive,—all seemed to join with harmonious accord in glad acclaim—the country is free! As the morning advanced the scene became still more surpassingly gay. Flags were suspended from tree to tree, across the lanes, hoped over portions, twisted on poles, waved over heads, and exhibited in every available spot where it was supposed a flag might be placed. Firemen, dressed in brilliant uniforms, marched with music, their engines decorated all over with flowers, and each drawn by two or four horses; School processions, consisting of boys and girls, decorated with parti-colored sashes, and straw hats wreathed with garlands, kept pouring in on every side. Vendors of confectionery, fruit and ice cream, pitched their tents around, and gathered crowds of youthful patrons. Enterprising gentlemen from the country erected stalls under the hedges, and disposed to their numerous thirsty customers lukewarm lemonade, and choleratic, home-made hop-beer, at exceedingly small charges. One old gentleman, with a strikingly Celtic physiognomy, vended large quantities of candy under a tattered piece of canvas on which could still be traced the words, "Religious Liberty." The "Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society" announced its existence, and the fact of its institution so far back as 1843, and its incorporation so recently as 1855, by a conspicuous advertisement over the door of a small house, in front of which a youngster, abetted by two or three laughing girls, persisted, with patriotic tenacity, in firing a pocket-pistol in the face of every passer-by. The society further manifested its zeal and devotion to the principles on which it is started, by the following address written in endorsing hand on a strip of parchment, and posted on a paling:

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF DORCHESTER, ALL HAIL!

You are particularly requested to register your names at the rooms of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, where a book is open to receive any information relative to your genealogy or history, which may aid the Society in the completion of the genealogies of the families of Dorchester.

A compliance with this request will confer an important favor upon the Society, and upon all others whose study it is to preserve materials for a general history of our Republic.

SAM was also "around," and perpetrating his elegant jokes to the infinite amusement of his admiring friends. From the roof of the school-house at the road side, a pole was projected, at the outer extremity of which was suspended an effigy that must have presented a flattering and agreeable spectacle to the gentleman whom it was intended to represent. The young joker, in an inscription stuck on the door, as excessively unique, both in its orthography and chirography, as to show that he is going to carry his independent way of doing business into every department, expressed his sentiments in this fashion:

TO THE MEMORY OF JONATHAN BATTLES,

the Opposer of the Celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence, self-styled man that we have been told of, that would rather tell of his liberality towards the Slaves for the only reason that they are so far off that he knows there is no danger of being called on for one red cent.

We would like to know how long our School Committee mean to let the man or monster keep one of our public schools to teach them Free-soilism.

SAM.

Behind the Public Hall, on the top of Meeting-House Hill, was the tent, which had been erected to accommodate six thousand of a dinner-party. A tempting display of good things graced the tables that ran through it, and the vicinity was occupied by crowds of sweating, sweltering Hibernians, unpacking baskets of eatables and crockery, and boiling tea and coffee in caldrons. On the third height called Webster's Hill, which is situated at about a quarter of a mile to the northeast of Meeting-House Hill, was erected the pavilion in which Mr. EVERETT was to deliver his oration. A beautiful arch spanned the entrance. Admission to it

was obtained by ticket. The people began to pour in at 10 o'clock, and the stream was uninterrupted until finally the places not kept for the specially invited guests and those taking part in the procession were left unoccupied. About 12½ o'clock, the sounds of music and the discharge of cannon announced to those within it that the procession, which had formed at the main hill, had begun its march.

The line wound up by an indiscriminate and irregular crowd, among whom we observed GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN's rival for the Presidency, Mr. PRATT, dressed in an enormous cocked-hat, stuck full of feathers, and capering about in the most ludicrous antics.

The procession passed through the tent—the Governor, orator, officers and guests, with the ladies accompanying them, were conducted to the seats respectively set apart for them, and the main body of the procession filed round and took places on the remaining benches. The pavilion was now crammed almost to suffocation; it was necessary to raise the canvas which formed the walls in order to furnish at least an opportunity for seeing the speaker to the masses who were unable to gain an entrance legitimately. On the platform we observed the President, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Gov. GARDNER, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, (the orator,) Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, Hon. W. Keyes, Hon. Thos. Motley, Adjutant-General Stone, the Governor's Staff and Council, Peter Cooper, New-York; W. Foster, Boston; Rev. Mr. Hosmer, Buffalo; Rev. Mr. Morrison, Milton; Rev. W. Richards, Boston; Rev. Dr. Neill, do.; Rev. Mr. Miles, do.; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Charlestown; Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Rev. James H. Means, Rev. Dr. Walker, Col. Aspinwall, &c.

The seats in front of the platform were almost entirely occupied by ladies,—the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood,—among whom we recognized the Governor's lady.

After order had been obtained through the exertions of the Marshals, under the direction of Major COBB,

The PRESIDENT rose, and announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. NATHANIEL HALL.

The reverend gentleman made an affecting and eloquent prayer, in the course of which he made strong allusion to the sin of Slavery.

A hymn, composed, we understand, by Rev. S. G. BULFINCH, was sung by a choir to the air of "God Save the Queen."

THE ORATION.

Mr. EVERETT was presented in highly complimentary terms by the President, and was received with tumultuous cheers.

The honorable and learned gentleman, when silence had been restored, said:

Among the numerous calls to address public meetings with which I have been honored during my life, I have never received one with greater pleasure than that which brings me before you this day. Drawn up with unusual precision and taste by a skillful pen, subscribed by more than one hundred and fifty of your leading citizens, and placed in my hands by a most respected Committee of their number, it apprises me that "the citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, actuated by motives of public good, and believing in the salutary teaching of national events, when contemplated with an inquiring spirit and an enlightened judgment, are desirous of celebrating the Fourth of July, 1855, in a manner that shall prove creditable to that ancient town, instructive to the young, renovating to the aged, and morally profitable to the nation," and it invites me, as a native citizen of the town, to join you in carrying this purpose into effect.

You are well acquainted, fellow citizens, with the circumstances that prevented my appearing before you last year, in pursuance of this invitation. I might still, without impropriety, offer you a sufficient excuse, in the state of my health, for shrinking from the effort of addressing an audience like this, and I feel deeply my inability, under any circumstances, to fulfill the conditions of your invitation as I have just repeated them. But I confess I have not been able to forego this first opportunity, the last, also, no doubt, I shall ever enjoy, of publicly addressing the citizens of Dorchester—the place of my birth, my early education, and of all the kindly associations of my childhood. I have felt an irresistible attraction to the spot. I behold around me the originals of the earliest impressions upon my mind, which neither time nor the cares of a crowded life have effaced. Some fifty-six or seven years have passed since, as a school-boy, I climbed—Summer and Winter—what then seemed to me the steep acclivity of Meeting-house Hill. The old school-house, (it was then the new school-house, but I recollect that which preceded it,) has disappeared. The ancient church in which I was baptized is no longer standing. The venerable pastor whose affectionate smile still lives in the memory of so many who listen to me, has ceased from his labors; the entire generation to whom I looked up as to aged or even grown men are departed; but the images of all that has passed away have been cast and abide, with more than photographic truth, upon the inmost chambers of my memory. Some of us, my friends, companions of school-boy days, remain to cherish the thought of the past, to meditate on the lapse of years and the events they have brought forth, and to rejoice in the growth and improvement of our native town. *We have pursued different paths in life. Providence* has sent us into different fields of duty and usefulness, of action and suffering; but I am sure there is not one of us who has wandered or who has remained, that does not still feel a dutiful interest in the place of his birth, and who does not experience something more than usual sensibility on an occasion like this.

In those things, which in a rapidly improving community are subject to change, there are few places, within my knowledge, which within fifty years have undergone greater changes than Dorchester. The population in 1800 was 2,347; in 1850 it was a little short of 8,000. What was then called "the Neck," the most secluded portion of the old town, although the part which led to its being first pitched upon as a place of settlement, was in 1804 annexed to Boston; and being united with the city by two bridges, has long since exchanged the retirement of a village for the life and movement of the metropolis. The pick-axe is making sad ravages upon one of the venerable heights of Dorchester; the entrenchments of the other, no longer masking the deadly enginery of war, are filled with the refreshing waters of Cochituate lake. New roads have been opened in every part of our ancient town, and two railways traverse it from north to south. The ancient houses, built *before the Revolution, have not all disappeared*, but they are almost lost in the multitude of modern dwellings. A half century ago there was but one church in the town, that which stood on yonder hill, and the school-house, *which then stood by its* side, was till 1802 the only one dignified by the name of a town school. You have now *ten churches* and seven school-houses, of the first class; and all the establishments of an eminently prosperous town, situated in the vicinity of a great commercial metropolis, have increased in like proportion.

But all is not changed. The great natural features of the scene, and no where are they more attractive, are of course unaltered. The same fine sweep of the shore, with its projecting headlands,—the same extensive plain at the north part of the town,—the same gentle undulations and gradual ascent to the south,—the same beautiful elevations. I caught, a few days ago from the top of Jones' hill the same noble prospect, (and I know not a finer on the coast of Massachusetts,) which used to attract my boyish gaze more than fifty years ago. Old hill, as we called it then, (it has lost that venerable name in the progress of refinement, though it has grown half a century older,) notwithstanding the tasteful villas which adorn its base, exhibits substantially the same native grouping of cedars, the same magnificent rocks, and commands the same fine view of the harbor which it did before a single house was built within its precincts. Venerable trees that seemed big to me in my boyhood, seem but little bigger now, though I trace the storms of fifty Winters on some well recollected branches. The aged sycamores which shaded the roof beneath which I was born, still shade it; and the ancient burial ground hard by, upon whose early graves may yet be seen the massy unhewn stones placed there by the first settlers for protection against the wolves, still attracts the antiquary with its quaint and learned inscriptions, and preserves the memory not merely of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet," but of some of the most honored names in the history of Massachusetts.

But I ought to apologize, my friends, for dwelling on topics too deeply tinged with personal recollection. The occasion on which we are met invites all our thoughts to public themes. It is two hundred and twenty-five years since the commencement of the settlement of our ancient town—the first foothold of the pioneers of Governor WINTHROP's expedition. It is the Seventy-Ninth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence of the United States. Our minds naturally go back to the foundations of the ancient Commonwealth of which we are citizens, laid as they were within our limits. We dwell with pleasure and pride on the growth of our native town under the vicissitudes of colonial fortune, from its feeble beginnings to the dimensions of a large and flourishing municipality; and we meditate with just interest upon those eventful scenes at the commencement of the Revolutionary War of which our heights were the theatre, and which exerted an undoubted influence upon the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in hastening the Great Declaration.

Thus the appropriate topics of the day correspond with the three great divisions which make up the whole system of political philosophy. We have: First—The foundation of a State,—the measures and agencies by which, under Providence, a new people is called into the family of nations;—manifestly the most important event, humanly speaking, that can occur in the history of our race. Second—We have the institutions and events which make up the political life of a community;—the organization and action, by which the divinely appointed ordinance of Civil Government is administered, so as best to promote the welfare and progress of a people. Third—We have one of those great movements called revolutions, by which a people for urgent causes introduce organic changes in the frame-work of their Government, and materially renovate or wholly reconstruct the fabric of their political relations.

In reference to each of these three great branches of political philosophy, the history of our ancient town and the occasion which calls us together furnish us with the most striking illustrations and instructive lessons. The foundation of a new State, in a quarter of the globe unknown, is an event without a parallel in the domain of authentic history. The time and the manner in which the earliest predecessors of the present inhabitants of Europe became established there, are but imperfectly known; while the first settlement of Asia and Africa is lost in those unfathomable depths of antiquity, which the deep sea-line of research has never sounded. It is only after comparing the authentic pages of our early history with the clouds of insipid fable that hang over the origin of Athens, and Rome, and Great Britain,—fables which neither PLUTARCH, nor LIVY, nor MILTON has been able to raise into dignity and interest—that we perceive the real grandeur of the work of which the foundations were laid two centuries and a quarter ago on Dorchester plain.

So with respect to the second branch of political philosophy, the organization and administration of States, I am disposed to affirm that there are secrets of practical wisdom and prudence—elements of growth and prosperity in our municipal system—which deserve to be thoughtfully explored. Our towns, of course, are but units in the great sum which makes up the State. They possess none of the higher powers of government. Not by their hands is wielded the mace of legislation, or the scales of justice, the purse or the sword of the Commonwealth. But whenever the prosperity of New-England and the younger States modeled on its type is traced to its ultimate causes, it will be found to a good degree in this municipal system. In the pages of these ancient volumes—these old town records which have in few cases been better preserved than in Dorchester—there will be found lessons of experience, of blessed common sense shaping itself to the exigency of uncommon times, of patient and hopeful submission to present evils in the hope of a brighter day, of fortitude and courage in a humble sphere, of provident care for the rising generation and posterity, of unwearied diligence for the promotion of religion, morals and education, which in their joint effect have given us this goodly heritage.

Lastly, of those great movements by which organic changes are wrought in established Governments and a new order in the political world brought in, it must be admitted that the event which we commemorate to-day, in the character of the parties,—an infant confederacy of republics just starting out of a state of colonial pupilage on the one hand, and one of the oldest monarchies in Europe on the other;—the long and silent preparation and the gradual approach;—the soundness of the principles which impelled the movement, acknowledged as it was by the most illustrious statesmen of the mother country,—the purity and pristine simplicity of manners that characterized the revolutionary leaders,—the almost total absence of those violent and sanguinary incidents that usually mark the progress of civil war,—and the gradual development out of the chaos of the struggle, of well balanced systems of republican government and federal union;—these all must be allowed to set a mark of solitary dignity and elevation upon our American Revolution. They make it perhaps the only instance in history of the severance of a mighty empire, equally to the advantage of the new State and the parent country; the solitary case of a rising republic not built upon the calamitous ruins of earlier organizations.

You will readily perceive, my friends, that the thorough treatment of this subject in all its parts would occupy much more time than can be reasonably devoted to a public address; and that in attempting to embrace them all in the remarks I venture to offer you, I must wholly omit some important topics and pass lightly over others.

It is impossible fully to comprehend the importance of the work which was accomplished in the colonization of America, without regarding it as a part of the great plan of Providence, in disposing the time and circumstances of the discovery of our continent; hidden as it was till the end of the fifteenth century from the rest of the world. This thought was brought so forcibly to my mind a few years since by a circumstance personal to myself, that I think you will pardon me for alluding to it, though in itself of a trifling domestic character. In the year 1841, I occupied with my family the Villa Careggi near Florence, a mansion once, as its name imports, (*Casa regia*,) a princely residence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but of late years private property and occasionally leased to travelers. Half fortress, half palace, it was built by COSMO DE MEDICI in 1444, nine years before the capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453. By that appalling event a barbarous race (which had issued from the depths of Asia some centuries before, and had engrafted the Mahometan imposture on the primitive stock of Tartarian paganism,) had stormed the last stronghold of the ancient civilization, the metropolis of the Greek Empire, and established the religion of the Koran at the heart of the old world. Had no great event occurred to renovate the civilization of the West, it is not easy to imagine what might have been at this day the condition of Christendom. Even as it was, the Sultan was for two centuries forward the strongest military power in the world—the scourge and the terror of the Mediterranean, and the master of some of the finest provinces of Eastern Europe.

But the first germ of revival sprung from the ruins of the old civilization. A host of learned and ingenious men, Christian scholars,—fled from the edge of the Turkish scimetar and took refuge in Italy. They were received with hospitality there and especially by the merchant princes of Florence. The Platonic Academy was established in the arcades of the Villa Careggi;—a great intellectual *restoration took place in Italy and spread rapidly* to the West of Europe;—where precisely at the *same time the art of printing, (after slowly struggling* through successive stages of improvement in *the cities of the Netherlands and the Rhine,) burst* upon the world in a state of perfection not surpassed at the present day. The stores of learning and thought accumulated by the mind of antiquity were thrown open to the world. The modern bar and Senate were not yet created, philosophy stammered in the jargon of the schools; but CICERO, and DEMOSTHENES, and PLATO stept forth from the dusty alcoves of monkish libraries. The pulpit of St. Chrysostom was hushed, but Moses and the prophets, the Evangelists and the Apostles rose, if I may venture to say so, as from the dead. The first book ever printed with a date appeared in 1455, (just four centuries ago this year,) and in 1462, nine years only after the Koran began to be read at Constantinople, the Bible went forth on the wings of the press to the four quarters of the world. MAHOMET the second had struck down the last Christian emperor, but FAUST, and SCHOEFFER, and GUTTENBERG, the Strasburg printers, aimed a deadlier blow at MAHOMET the first, his code of barbarism, and all the hosts of political and spiritual darkness throughout the world. The walls of Byzantium spouting torrents of unquenchable flame had crumbled; but the mind of the world rallied to the new combat under the living artillery of the press, and came off victorious. A conflict more important to humanity, was never waged on earth. And from that day to this, the civilized world of Europe and America, is indebted for that superiority which no second night of ignorance can darken, no new incursion of vandalism can overthrow, to an enlightened, conscientious, independent press.

But Providence had other instrumentalities in store; higher counsels. A broader field of development was to be opened to renovated humanity. The East of Europe and the West of Asia, by nature and position the fairest regions of the old world, had relapsed into barbarism, but the hour had arrived to "redress the balance of empire and call into existence a new world in the West." At the close of the century which witnessed these extraordinary events, a Genoese mariner—declined from the meridian of life, in pursuit of a vision which he had cherished through years of enthusiasm and disappointment—seeking a sovereign truth through the paths of sagacious but erroneous theory—launched forth, the living compass his pilot, and the constellated heavens his only chart, to find a western passage to India, and discovered a New World. A Florentine gentleman followed in his track, completed his discoveries—projected them on the map, and (Oh, vanity of human renown) in spite of geography and history—in spite of orators and poets, in spite of the indignant reclamations of all succeeding ages, forever stamped upon the new-found continent the name of a man who did not first discover it!

Thus, then, we have two of the elementary conditions of the political, moral and religious restoration about to be effected in the order of Providence, at a moment when an overshadowing cloud of Mahometan barbarism had shot rapidly towards the zenith and seemed about to settle down on the Christian world. We have a general excitement in the Western mind, produced by the revival of the ancient learning and the art of printing, and we have the boundless spaces of a new hemisphere opened to the commerce, the adventure and the ambition—in a word, to the quickened thought and reviving life of the Old World.

But something further is wanting—a third condition is required, which should draw the two already existing into efficient cooperation; and that was the impulse and the motive, the moral machinery, the social inducement, the political necessity, which should bring the reviving intelligence of the age into fruitful action upon this vast new theatre, for the joint benefit of America and Europe, and the solid foundation of a higher civilization than the world had yet seen.

In the Villa Careggi, which I have just named, LORENZO DE MEDICI, the merchant dictator of Florence, lived and died, and his son GIOVANNI was born; created through the influence of his fond father, an Archbishop at 12, a Cardinal at 14, and raised to the papal throne at the age of 38, as Pope LEO X. This aspiring, liberal and munificent Pontiff, who, regarded as a secular prince, was, with all his faults, the most enlightened sovereign of his age, cradled in all the luxuries of worldly power, nursed at the bosom of the arts, raised to the throne of the then undivided church in early manhood, devoted his short but brilliant reign to two main objects, viz.: the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the completion of the Church of St. Peter at Rome, the most splendid and costly structure of human hands, and designed by him to be the great Metropolitan Temple of Universal Christendom. To defray the enormous expenditure incurred by these and other measures of magnificence and policy, LEO resorted to the famous sale of indulgences throughout the Christian world. The mind of Western and Northern Europe had been warming and kindling for a century and a half toward the Reformation; the sale of indulgences was the torch in the hands of LUTHER which lighted the flame.

Some of the German princes put themselves at the head of this great popular revolution, which was in reality the movement of the age toward civil and religious liberty; but HENRY VIII. of England was one of its earliest opponents. The traveler is shown, in the library of the Vatican, the identical copy of his book against LUTHER, sent by HENRY to Pope Leo the Tenth, which earned for him and all his successors the title of "Defender of the Faith." A few years passed by, new light, kindled at no spiritual altar, shone into his mind. CATHARINE of Arragon was repudiated; ANNE BOLEYN was married, and the supremacy of the Pope abjured by HENRY VIII.

This certainly was not the Reformation, but it was a step toward it. After the decease of the remorseless and sensual monarch, the conscience of England took up the work which his licentiousness and ambition began. The new opinions gained credit and extension rapidly, but with fearful dependence on the vicissitudes of the State. The service and ritual of the Church of England, substantially as they exist at this day, were established under EDWARD VI; but his sister MARY, married to PHILIP II, the man who caused his own son to be assassinated for the good of his soul, restored the old faith and kindled the fires of Smithfield.

With the accession of ELIZABETH the Church of England was cautiously restored, and Protestantism again became the religion of the State. But the trial of prosperity was scarcely less severe than the trial of adversity. Among the pious confessors of the reformed faith, who had been driven into banishment under MARY, bitter dissensions arose on the continent. One portion adhered at Frankfort to the ritual of the Church of England, as established by EDWARD; another who had taken refuge at Geneva preferred the simpler form, and the more republican system of church government, which had been adopted by CALVIN. On their return to England, after the accession of ELIZABETH, these differences grew to formidable magnitude, and those inclining to the simpler forms received the name of "Puritans." The Queen leaned to the ceremonial of the ancient church; a large number of the clergy and laity regarded the sacred vestments, the use of the cross in baptism, and some other portions of the ritual, as remnants of Popery. There was no disagreement on points of doctrine; but difference of opinion and taste on these empty forms—the mere husk of religion—led to bitterness of feeling, to the formation of hostile sects, (the constant scourge of Protestantism,) to the interference of legislation to secure unity of worship; and when this failed, as it always has and always will, except under governments purely despotic, the exercise of the iron arm of power to punish nonconformity. For this purpose, Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber were established—tribunals abhorrent to the genius of the common law of England; and penalties of fine, imprisonment and death were denounced upon all whose consciences forbade them to conform to the established ritual. After various laws of greater or less severity passed for this end, the statute of 1593 was enacted, by which persevering non-conformists, guilty of no offence but that of failing to attend the Established Church, were required to abjure the realm and go into perpetual banishment. If they did not depart before the prescribed time, or returned from exile, the punishment was death. This atrocious statute, in its final result, peopled New-England. The *fundatio perficiens*—the real foundations of Plymouth and Massachusetts—are to be sought not in the patent of JAMES or the charter of CHARLES, with their grant of zones of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but in the bloody text of this act of 1593.

Its thunders slumbered at the close of the reign of ELIZABETH, but not long after the accession of JAMES the penal laws began to be executed with rigor. He had early announced that no toleration was to be extended to dissent; and in his uncouth border English had threatened to "harrie" the Puritans out of the land. That portion of them who had formally separated from the Church, and were known as Brownists, were the first victims. They were driven under circumstances of great cruelty from England, as early as 1609, and after suffering for some years the harsh discipline of exile in *Holland, went forth the immortal band of Pilgrims* to find a new home in the wilderness. The more *appropriate duties of this occasion permit us to pay* only a passing tribute of respect to the precious memory of ROBINSON and his little flock, canonized as they are in the patriotic calendar of America, and honored in a progeny which in every State of the Union proudly traces its lineage to Plymouth Rock.

The fathers of Massachusetts belonged to the more moderate school of the Puritans. They regarded the Ecclesiastical vestments and ceremonies with as little favor as the separatists; but they considered the Church as established by law a true Church and still clung to her communion. But the burden lay heavy on their consciences; and after the accession of LAUD to the primacy, it became absolutely intolerable. They now hastened to execute the plan which they had for some years been meditating, that of transporting themselves to the New World; where, as they supposed, they could, without a formal separation from the Church of England, adopt those simpler forms of worship and Church Government, which their views of divine truth required.

Mr. EVERETT then proceeded to give at considerable length a detailed outline of the various early settlements on Massachusetts Bay, and especially of the early settlement of Dorchester, with notices of the individuals and incidents connected with it. This portion of the Oration, as it is mainly of local interest, and as the pressure upon our columns is very great, we omit. After this Mr. E. proceeded:

On the 19th of April the all-important blow was struck—the blow which severed the fated chain whose every link was bolted by an act of Parliament, whose every rivet was closed up by an order in Council, which bound to the wake of Europe the brave bark of our youthful fortunes destined henceforth and forever to ride the waves alone—the blow which severed that fated chain was struck. The blow was struck, which will be felt in its consequences [illegible] the family of nations till the seventh seal is broken upon the apocalyptic volume of the history of empires. The consummation of four centuries was completed. The life-long hopes and heart-sick visions of COLUMBUS, poorly fulfilled in the subjugation of the plumed tribes of a few tropical islands, and the distant glimpses of a continent; cruelly mocked by the fetters placed upon his noble limbs by his own menial, and which he carried with him into his grave, are at length more than fulfilled, when the new world of his discovery put on the sovereign robes of her separate national existence and joined the great Panathenaic procession of the nations. The wrongs of generations were redressed. The cup of humiliation drained to the dregs by the old puritan confessors and nonconformist victims of oppression—loathsome prisons—blasted fortunes—lips forbidden to open in prayer—earth and water denied in their pleasant native land—the separations and sorrows of exile—the sounding perils of the ocean—the scented hedgerows and vocal thickets of the "old countrie," exchanged for a pathless wilderness ringing with the war whoop and gleaming with the scalping knife,—the secular insolence of colonial rule, checked by no periodical recurrence to the public will,—governors appointed on the other side of the globe, that knew not Joseph, the patronizing disdain of undelegated power, the legal contumely of foreign law, wanting the first element of obligation, the consent of the governed expressed by his authorized representative,—and at length the last unutterable and burning affront and shame, a mercenary soldiery encamped upon the fair eminences of our cities,—ships of war, with springs on their cables, moored in front of our crowded quays,—artillery planted, open-mouthed, in our principal streets, at the doors of our Houses of Assembly,—their morning and evening salvos proclaiming to the rising and the setting sun that we are the subjects and they the lords,—all these hideous phantoms of the long colonial night swept off by the first sharp volley on Lexington Green.

Well might SAMUEL ADAMS exclaim as he heard it, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this;" glorious, but as is too often the case with human glories, the germ and the fruit of sorrow, sanctified with tears and sealed with blood. Precious lives are to be sacrificed, great trials public and private to be endured, eight years of war are to desolate the land, patriot armies are to march with bloody feet over ice-clad fields, a cloud of anxiety must hang over the prospects of one generation of the young, while another of the aged go down to the grave before the vision is fulfilled—but still glorious at home and abroad—glorious for America, and strange as the word may sound, glorious even for England. Lord CHATHAM rejoiced that America had resisted. Surely Lord CHATHAM never rejoiced in the shame of England; he rejoiced that America had resisted, because she resisted on the great principles of constitutional liberty. BURKE, in the early stages of the contest spoke these golden words: "We view the establishment of the British Colonies on principles of liberty, as that which is to render this kingdom venerable to future ages. In comparison of this we regard all the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times as barbarous and vulgar distinctions, in which many nations whom we look upon with little respect or value, have equaled if not exceeded us. THIS IS THE PECULIAR GLORY OF ENGLAND!" All the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors or of our own times—PLANTAGENETS and TUDORS—Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt; Dunkirk and Calais; Jamaica and Gibraltar; the CROMWELLS and the BLAKES, the WILLIAMS and the GEORGES; the triumphs of MARLBOROUGH at the gates of France, the thunders of CLIVE on the banks of the Ganges—all, in BURKE's judgment, barbarous distinctions, vulgar fame, compared with "the peculiar glory" of founding a Colonial Empire on the principles of liberty!

Of the great events which influenced the result of the Revolution, few are more important than that which took place within our limits. At Lexington and Concord the great appeal to arms was irrevocably made. As the alarm of that day spread through the country, the men of Dorchester hastened to the field; they stood side by side with their countrymen from every part of New-England, when the great question of the capacity of a patriotic militia to contend with veteran troops was decided at Bunker Hill. But the occupation of our heights produced a distinct strategic result, not inferior in importance to any other in the whole war. It was literally *[illegible]*; a noble victory achieved without the effusion of blood.

But there is another circumstance which must ever clothe the occupation of Dorchester Heights with an affecting interest. It was the first great military operation of WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary war; not a battle, indeed, but the preparation for a battle on the grandest scale, planned with such skill and executed with such vigor, as at once to paralyze the army and navy of the enemy and force him, without striking a blow, to an ignominious retreat. WASHINGTON, as you well know, was chosen to the command of the army in Philadelphia, on the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. The siege of Boston had already formed; and those noble lines of circumvallation—twelve miles in compass, of which some faint remains can still be traced—had been drawn along the high grounds of Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury and Dorchester. An adventurous expedition against Quebec had failed; partial collisions had taken place wherever there were royal forces throughout the country; but nothing decisive was brought about, and a feverish excitement pervaded the Continent. Congress was still conducting the war without a constitutional existence; and all eyes and all hearts were turned to the army and to WASHINGTON. Men at a safe distance and with nothing at stake, are prone to judge severely the conduct of those who are at the post of responsibility and danger. WASHINGTON himself felt the delicacy and the hazards of his position; the importance of sustaining the expectations of the country; the necessity of decisive results. But his army was without discipline or experience—save a few veterans of the seven years' war—without adequate supplies of any kind—composed of men who had left their homes at a moment's warning, and were impatient to return—weakened by camp diseases and the small-pox—with a stock of powder so scanty, that stratagem was resorted to by the commander to conceal the deficiency even from his officers. Thus the Summer and Autumn wore away, and every week increased the public impatience and added to the embarrassments of WASHINGTON.

At length, however, the reenlistment of the army was completed; advanced lines were thrown up,—ordnance captured at Ticonderoga had been transported by KNOX with prodigious effort across the country,—ammunition had been taken by MANLY in his prize ships,—shells were furnished from the royal arsenal at New-York. It was WASHINGTON's wish to cross the ice to Boston, to carry the town by assault, and destroy the Royal Army. The ice, however, did not make till the middle of February, and then it was decided by a council of war that the town could not be assaulted with success.

It was then resolved to repeat on a grander scale, with full preparation and ample means, the hasty operation which had brought on the battle of Bunker Hill. It was determined first to occupy the heights of Dorchester, and as soon as an impregnable position was secured there, to establish batteries on Nook's Hill and other rising grounds nearest Boston. The fleet in the harbor was within range of the heights; the town was commanded from the hills below. The occupation of these points would of necessity compel the enemy to take the risk of a decisive action, or to evacuate the town.

WASHINGTON, though preferring the bolder measure, yielded to the decision of his council, and threw his whole soul into the work. A plan for a grand combined movement was matured. The heights of Dorchester were to be occupied on the night of the 4th of March, in order that the anticipated battle might be fought on the anniversary of the ever memorable 5th of March, 1770. As soon as the conflict was engaged on the Heights, PUTNAM was to cross from Cambridge with a body of 4,000 men, land in two divisions in Boston, and forcing his way through the town burst open the fortifications on the Neck, and thus admit a division of the American army from Roxbury. To distract and occupy the attention of the enemy, the town was severely bombarded from Somerville, East Cambridge, and Roxbury, during the nights of the 2d, 3d and 4th of March.

I am told by professional men that these dispositions evince consummate military skill; and show that WASHINGTON, too often compelled by his situation to pursue the Fabian policy, possessed a talent for military combinations that entitles him to a place beside the greatest captains of the last century.

The 4th of March, the day so long and anxiously expected, at length arrives. The troops are put in motion in the evening from the American lines at Roxbury and Dorchester. An advanced guard of 800 precedes; the carts with intrenching tools came next, with the main body, 12,000 strong, under General THOMAS—the whole followed by a train of 300 wagons, loaded with fascines, gabions and bundles of hay. They pass Dorchester Neck without being perceived, and reach their destination in two divisions, one for each of the heights. Bundles of hay were placed on the side of the causeway at the most exposed parts, as a protection in case the enemy should discover and attempt to interrupt the movement. Under this shelter parties from the American army passed several times during the night, without being perceived, though it was bright moonlight. This was owing, no doubt, to the cannonade and bombardment of the town from the opposite quarter, by which, also, the whole surrounding country was thrown into a state of painful expectation and alarm. The operations were conducted by GRIDLEY, an experienced engineer of the old French war, and before morning the defences, though incomplete, were adequate against grapeshot and musketry.

WASHINGTON was present on the Heights. In the strictness of military duty the presence of the commander-in-chief was not required, perhaps not even permitted; but the operation was too important to be trusted to subordinates. Accompanied by Mr. JAMES BOWDOIN, then a youth of seventeen, afterwards your respected fellow citizen and the representative of Dorchester, in the Convention of Massachusetts which adopted the Constitution of the United States, WASHINGTON, whose headquarters were at Cambridge, repaired, on this eventful night, to Dorchester Heights. He has left no record descriptive of the scene or of his thoughts and emotions at what he must have regarded, at that time as the most eventful hour of his life, and the most critical moment of the war. "The moon shining in its full lustre" (they are the words of WASHINGTON) through the clear cold air of early March, revealed every object with that spectral distinctness, with which things present themselves to the straining eye, at a great juncture. All immediately around him intense movement, but carried on in death-like silence; nothing heard but the incessant tread of busy feet, and the dull sound of the mattock upon the soil frozen so deep as to make it necessary to place the chief reliance on the fascines and gabions. Beneath him the slumbering batteries of the castle,—the roadstead and harbor filled with the vessels of the royal fleet, motionless except as they swung around at their moorings at the turn of the midnight tide; the beleaguered city occupied with a powerful army and a considerable non-combatant population, startled into unnatural vigilance by the incessant and destructive cannonade, but yet unobservant of the great operations in progress so near them; the surrounding country dotted with a hundred rural settlements, roused from the deep sleep of a New England village, by the unwonted tumult and glare.

It has been stated, in one or two well authenticated cases of persons restored after drowning, where life has been temporarily extinguished in the full glow of health, with the faculties unimpaired by disease, in perfect action; that in the last few minutes of conscious existence the whole series of the events of the entire life comes rushing back to the mind distinctly, but with inconceivable rapidity—that the whole life is lived over again in a moment. Such a narrative, by a person of high official position and perfect credibility, I have read. We may well suppose that at this critical moment of WASHINGTON's life a similar concentration of thought would take place, and that the events of his past existence, as they had prepared him for it—his escape from drowning and the rifle of the savage on his perilous mission to Venango—the shower of iron hail through which he rode unharmed on BRADDOCK's field, would now crowd through his memory; that much more, also, the past life of his country—the early stages of the great conflict now brought to its crisis, and still more solemnly the possibilities of the future for himself and for America would press upon him—the ruin of the patriotic cause if he failed at the outset—the triumphant consolidation of the Revolution if he prevailed; with higher visions of the hopeful family of rising States—their auspicious growth and prospering fortunes, hovering like a dream of angels in the remote prospect—all this, attended with the immense desire of honest fame, (for we cannot think even WASHINGTON's mind too noble to want the last infirmity,)—the intense inward glow of manly heroism about to act its great part on a sublime theatre; the softness of the man chastening the severity of the chieftain, and deeply touched at the sufferings and bereavements about to be caused by the conflict of the morrow; the still tenderer emotions that breathed their sanctity over all the rest; the thought of the faithful and beloved wife who had followed him from Mount Vernon, and of the aged mother whose heart was aching in her Virginia home for glad tidings of "GEORGE, who was always a good boy,"—all these pictures, visions, feelings, pangs—too vast for words, too deep for tears—but swelling, no doubt, in one unuttered prayer to heaven,—we may well imagine to have filled the soul of WASHINGTON at that decisive hour, as he stood upon the heights of Dorchester, with the holy stars for his camp-fire, and the deep folding shadows of night, looped by the hand of God to the four quarters of the sky, for the curtains of his tent.

The morning of the 5th of March dawned, and the enemy beheld with astonishment looming through a heavy mist the operations of the night. Gen. HOWE wrote to the minister that they must have been the work of at least 12,000 men. In the account given by one of his officers and adopted in the *Annual Register*, it is said that the expedition with which these works were thrown up, with their sudden and unexpected appearance, "recalled to mind those wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency, which are so frequent in the Eastern romances."

Gen. HOWE, like a gallant commander, immediately determined on the perilous attempt to dislodge the Americans before their entrenchments should be rendered impregnable. A powerful detachment, led by Lord PERCY, dropped down to the castle in the afternoon, to rendezvous there, and thence cross over to Dorchester point, and storm the heights. A heavy gale, (a "dreadful storm," it is called, in the British account,) scattered the barges and prevented the embarkation of the troops. This delay gave the Americans time to perfect their works, barrels filled with earth were placed round the heights, an abattis of trees disposed around the foot of the hill, a reinforcement of 2,000 ordered to the support of Gen. THOMAS, and every preparation made for a decisive conflict.

It was soon understood that the Royal Commander, not deeming it safe to take the risk of an engagement, had determined to evacuate Boston. To prevent the destruction of the town, WASHINGTON was willing that they should leave it unmolested. Finding, however, after some days, that no apparent movement was made for this purpose, he determined without further delay to occupy Nook's hill and the other elevations fronting and commanding the town. This produced the desired effect, and General HOWE was compelled to acknowledge the inability of a powerful land and naval force under veteran leaders, to maintain themselves against untried levies whom they were accustomed to regard with contempt, led by officers from whom they affected even to withhold the usual titles of military command. He was obliged to acquiesce in an engagement with the Selectmen of Boston, tacitly sanctioned by "Mr. WASHINGTON," that his army should be allowed to depart without being fired upon, upon condition that they would not burn the town.

Thus, on the 17th of March, 1776, an effective *force of 10,000 evacuated the town, and with a* powerful fleet and a numerous train of transports *sailed for Halifax; PUTNAM, with a detachment of* the American army, took possession of Boston. *The beloved commander himself made his* triumphal entry the following day, and the first great act of the drama of the Revolution was brought to a triumphant close—on that Dorchester Neck which *our fathers selected as a place for settlement.*

This event diffused joy throughout the Union, *and contributed materially to prepare the public* mind for that momentous political measure, of *which we this day commemorate the 79th anniversary.* That civil government, however human infirmities mingle in its organization, is, in its ultimate principles, a Divine ordinance, will be doubted by no one who believes in an overruling Providence. But that every people has a right to interpret for itself the will of Providence, in reference to the form of government best suited to its condition,—subject to no external human responsibility, is equally certain, and is the doctrine which lies at the basis of the Declaration of Independence. What makes a people—what constitutes this august community to which we give that name; how many persons—how few; bound to each other by what antecedent ties of physical descent, of common language, of local proximity, of previous political connection? This is a great question, to which no answer, that I know, has yet been given; to which in general terms perhaps none can be given. Physiologists have not yet found the seat of animal life—far less of the rational intellect or spiritual essence of the individual man. Who can wonder that it should be still further beyond our ability to define the mysterious laws which, out of the physical instincts of our nature, the inexplicable attractions of kindred and tongues—the persuasions of reason—the social sympathies—the accidents, as we call them, of birth, the wanderings of nations in the dark ages of the past,—the confederacies of peace [illegible] of war [illegible] moulds everything [illegible] in the lapse of centuries, with more than Promethean skill, that wondrous creation which we call a PEOPLE.

The Declaration of Independence which we celebrate to-day, attempted no definition of these mysterious agencies; it assumed their result. It assumed that the then Colonies of England were a People and entitled to all the rights implied in the name. "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to the separation." Such is the dignified and solemn commencement of the great instrument by which, seventy-nine years ago, with the hearty concurrence of the citizens of Dorchester, the "Continental Congress of America, renouncing allegiance to the British Government, asserted the independence of these United States." They left—they were compelled to leave it to the bloody arbitrement of war, whether they were rebellious colonies to be reduced by force, or a sovereign people rightfully struggling to be free.

Happy for humanity would it be if this question could find a peaceful and practical solution. It will, in the coming centuries,—perhaps in times near at hand, be a frequently recurring question. Vast colonial dependencies exist in various parts of the world, subject to the powers of Western Europe. Such is the case with half the Continent of North America, with all the West India Islands, with a single exception, of an immense region of Southern Africa; of the vast territory of India and of most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago; and of the whole Australian world. There is no reason to doubt that in the lapse of time these colonial dependencies will grow up in population, in wealth, in intelligence, and in all the elements of political life to the stature of a perfect State. How devoutly is it to be wished that principles of public law should be established, regulating the transition of colonies into a condition of independence, by great constitutional compacts, and not through the gates of bloody revolution!

There is another momentous question which is left undecided in the great Declaration—and that is, whether all the inhabitants of British America, in their united capacity, and in that alone, formed the "one People" which asserted their independence, (which was perhaps the opinion generally entertained by the statesmen of 1776;) or whether the inhabitants of the several colonies were each a people, who, if it had pleased them, could each have declared its separate independence, (as some appear afterwards to have held and to hold.) This was a question not discussed this day 79 years ago. That was a period of high patriotic excitement, of fervid sentiment, of impulsive effort against an impending danger. The metaphysics of State are an after-thought of prosperous and speculative times. But however these questions may be decided, whatever foundation there may be for the opinion that the inhabitants of each State in the Union are entitled to the name and the rights of an independent people, it may be safely affirmed that they cannot at one and the same time be the people of two different States or territories—although the contrary doctrine seems to prevail to some extent, I trust not widely, in the West, and it has lately been maintained by the sharp logic of the revolver and the bowie-knife, that the people of Missouri are the people of Kansas.

It would have been a pleasing task, fellow-citizens, had time permitted it, to pursue this rapid glance at the fortunes of our native town through the period which has elapsed from the Declaration of Independence to the present time. It would have exhibited, at least since the commencement of this century, a picture of steady growth and almost uninterrupted prosperity, of which few brighter examples can be found in the Commonwealth. It is within this period that my own family associations with Dorchester and my personal recollections fall. I seem even now to hear the voice of the same ancient bell, which cheered us this morning with its festal peal, as fifty-five years ago it called together the citizens of Dorchester to the meeting-house on yonder hill, to listen to the eulogy on WASHINGTON from the lips of one whom I was called too soon to deplore, and who is not to be named by me, after the lapse of so many years, but with tenderness and veneration. In this period under the influence of the principles of [illegible] growth which gave character to the earliest settlements of Massachusetts, and of which, thank Heaven, the force is not yet expended—of that love of liberty which prompted the Declaration of Independence—and of that spirit of fraternal affection which produced the last great fruit of the Revolution—the union of the States under a Constitution of confederated Republican Government—our country has increased in population, in wealth, in strength, in all that benefits or adorns the societies of men, till it stands the admiration of the world. *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint!* Happy, too happy, did we but know our blessings. Perfection belongs to nothing human. Times of trial have come upon the country, at different periods—wars abroad and dissensions at home—alarming junctures of affairs;—and these vicissitudes must be anticipated in time to come as in time past. But hitherto an unfailing good Providence has attended us and carried us through the trials, without which this world would be too happy. Let us, my fellow citizens, on this anniversary of the nation's birth, unite in the hope, that we shall still be sustained by the same Almighty arm which bore our fathers over the waters—supported them under the hardships of the first settlement—conducted them through the difficulties of the colonial period—protected them through the dangers of the revolutionary struggle, and has guided their career as an independent State.

Thus, my friends, in the neighborhood of the spot where, in my early childhood, I acquired the first *elements of learning at one of those public schools,* which are the glory of and strength of New-England, *I have spoken to you imperfectly of the* appropriate topics of the day. Retired from public life, without the expectation or the wish to return to it, but the contrary—grateful for the numerous marks of public confidence which I have received, and which I feel to be beyond my merits—respecting the convictions of those from whom I have at any time differed, and asking the same justice for my own—I own, fellow citizens, that few things would better please me than to find a quiet retreat in my native town, where I might pass the rest of my humble career in the serious studies and tranquil pursuits which befit the decline of life, till the same old bell should announce that the chequered scene is over and the weary is at rest.

The eloquent orator exhibited much emotion as he concluded, and the cheering which had broken out frequently during the delivery of his address, again rose in one vehement and overwhelming and prolonged shout, that made the hills ring again.

The following stanza, the concluding one of an Ode, "by a lady of Dorchester," was sung to the same air of "God save the Queen," and the vast assemblage, now numbering at least nine thousand, was dismissed with benediction.

Shout the glad sound once more,
Let the loud cannon's roar
Echo from shore to shore,
Boom o'er the sea;
Let every nation round,
To earth's remotest bound,
Catch the inspiring sound
Till all are free.

The dinner, which took place at 4 o'clock, must have been a brilliant affair, but our Reporter being obliged to leave for New-York at an early hour, could not avail himself of an invitation to be present.

The gentlemen in the neighborhood kept open house for their friends. Governor GARDNER, whose handsome residence is about a mile and a half from the scene of the celebration, and which, by the way, had a splendid arch in front of it, bearing the words "Old Massachusetts and the Union forever!" held a levee in the evening which was largely attended. On every side, the eye and ear were met by indications of a popular rejoicing so profoundly earnest, and so solemnly impressive, that the remembrance of it is not likely soon to fade from the minds of those who shared in or witnessed it.

The Shooting Accident at Green Point.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of [illegible], residing at No. [illegible] Grand-street, a boy about 11 years of age, who was fatally wounded at Green Point on the Fourth. Deceased and several other boys went over to Green Point with their pistols [illegible] to celebrate the Fourth properly. [illegible] when it exploded, and the wadding [illegible] his abdomen. He was conveyed to his residence, [illegible] and died the same evening.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now daily prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible], in the very best style and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, put up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents the single copy.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News from Europe.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Hermann* at this port and the *America* at Halifax, we have received our files of European journals to the 20th, with telegraphic advices to the 23d of June. In these stirring times every mail brings us intelligence of more or less importance, but that by the *America* is of especial interest. During the whole course of the war the stubborn resistance of the Russian in defence of his country has surprised the world. Those who once scoffed at the idea that Muscovite chivalry could stand against French sabres and British bayonets have since found reason to change their opinions; and now, every skirmish before the walls of Sebastopol and every device of military tactics are duly weighed to find out whether they give any indication of the final issue of this momentous struggle. Reviewing the present and previous campaign, the Allies, it must be admitted, have slowly but surely progressed. They have thoroughly blockaded all the Russian ports and are masters of Azoff and the Black Sea. They have proved themselves superior to the Russians in two pitched battles and numerous skirmishes, and, under terrible misfortunes and difficulties, they have held good their position on an enemy's soil for nearly a year. Their entrenchments before Sebastopol are as impregnable as the fortress itself; and though the besieged have manifested no diminution of valor, the besiegers have quadrupled their original force, multiplied their resources, and generally bettered their condition in such a way that the fall of Sebastopol has been lately regarded as a mere question of time. This consummation is now, however, as indefinite as ever, for the Allies have met with a most serious check and unexpected interruption to the gradual progress they were undoubtedly making.

From the accounts published elsewhere it will be seen, that on the 18th of June—the anniversary of Waterloo—the first regular assault on Sebastopol was attempted, and though these accounts may be exaggerated in many particulars, the fact is clearly established that the allies were signally repulsed. The French and English, it seems, respectively attacked the Malakoff and Redan towers, the possession of which would be tantamount to the capture of the Southern portion of the City, and the English loss alone is set down at 4,000 men, including Sir Colin Campbell and other distinguished officers. We must wait for the details before we can form any correct estimate of this repulse, or how far it may affect the issue of the campaign. That it will render the struggle more desperate, more bloody, and more lasting, we cannot doubt, for while one party will gain confidence by their success, it will be utterly impossible for the French and English to abandon their present enterprise under the stigma of actual defeat. This event sufficiently demonstrates that with the prestige of previous triumphs—with an enormous army in perfect discipline, and an able general in command—the allies are yet unable to take Sebastopol, and that much remains to be done ere that remarkable fortress can be reduced. Whether the impetuosity of Pelissier, and his burning thirst for distinction, have led him to this attack, beyond the bounds of prudence, remains to be seen. It would appear now as if Lord Raglan (who has all along received such virulent abuse for his inactivity, from the English Press,) is about the wisest of the allied generals. The world has had its laugh at his meteorological dispatches; yet he it was who first opposed the Crimean expedition, and always deprecated any attempt to carry the city by storm. His judgment has been correct in more cases than one, and it is a question whether the allies have not already spent more treasure, and lost more brave men, than Sebastopol and the whole Crimea are worth.

We have commented on the massacre of British seamen at Hango in another column, to which we refer the reader. The general news by these arrivals is not of any importance. It will be seen that the debate on Administrative Reform was, on the 18th ult., resumed in the British House of Commons, and Mr. Layard's motion was lost by a very large majority.

☞ Quite a spicy debate took place last night in the Board of Aldermen, upon the Mayor's refusal to give them information asked for as to the character of sundry Police appointments. The doctrine was broached that the Mayor is not the whole of the City Government, and it was even hinted that Mayor Wood can do wrong. The Board would do well to act with caution. It may provoke a *coup d'état*. It should not forget that we have an Executive officer who never shuns responsibility except when he finds it convenient to do so, and who enforces all laws which he approves.

The Massacre at Hango.

England has at last got good cause for an indignant outburst of fierce wrath against the cruelty and savage nature of Russia, and which will, moreover, cause an exclamation of horror from all other Christian nations. We have heretofore read with many grains of allowance the published reports from English officers and travelers of the savage cruelty of Russian warfare, but the massacre of a boat's crew at Hango, who approached the shore under a flag of truce, for the purpose of setting some Finnish prisoners at liberty, appears to have been an act of cold-blooded disregard of the usages of war which have been held sacred among all civilized nations. The act appears to have been one of pure savage cruelty, and without palliation or excuse; though there may be something which the Russians have to offer which will materially lessen the apparent atrocity of their conduct. The survivor of the unfortunate boat's crew would not be likely to divulge anything which would tend to mitigate the horror which the cowardly and cruel act of the Russians must create. But we know that it was by a ruse that the English obtained soundings into the harbor of Kertch, which led to the capture of that place, and the imprudent boasting of the cunning device of the officer, who imposed upon the credulity of the Russian General, would very naturally put the Russians on their guard against the repetition of such a trick, and lead them to regard with suspicion any friendly approach to their shores. It might have been that some act on the part of the unfortunate boat's crew was supposed to be an attempt to take soundings. But let the case have been as it might, the murder of these unarmed men by a force so irresistibly large, even after the doomed wretches were in the power of their merciless foe, was an act of such savage atrocity that there can be but one feeling respecting it, and that must be one of unqualified detestation. The massacre of these men will, of course, create a feeling of exasperation which will lead to acts of retaliation, and we may anticipate other savage excesses on the part of the Allies which will make the blood run cold with horror, and give a fatal preëminence to the name of Hango in the history of this horrible affair.

Vacations for Business Men.

Every one knows, who knows our City, that our business men get very little rest or vacation. Business has become so complicated—on so grand a scale; it is so exciting to all engaged, and demands such incessant application, that the human machines are let run, like the looms and engines, right through the year. Thousands never leave their office or warehouse, except on Sundays, from one year's end to the other; others get a whiff of sea or mountain air in August; others are absent a month, perhaps; but this is all the relaxation or change which the delicate, never-resting, intense organ in the most of American heads ever gets. Whether this is well or not, must depend on the answer, which every man shall make to the silent question in his own breast—"*What am I working for?*" If it is for fifty, or one hundred, or five hundred thousand dollars, and a position in the great world of trade, to be enjoyed *sans* health, *sans* stomach, *sans* capacity for all better and higher things; why this is quite reasonable, and such a life may secure its aim. But if, on the other hand, a man says, "I want money, but I want more a capacity of enjoying myself; I want to have a relish for nature, and to take to myself something from the world of mind, if possible. I want to leave a healthy race behind me, and to reach old age, with something in me beside the golden shell of wealth;"—then it may be doubted whether the life of many of our merchants and professional men exactly tends to this result. In fact, to speak plainly, the very bad results are palpable to every one. Continually we hear of some model business man who never leaves his counting-house but for his meals, and who is being quoted on 'Change and in the papers, suddenly and mysteriously attacked with bleeding at the lungs, or a complaint of the heart, or a trouble in the head, and carried off, as the obituary said, by a mysterious stroke of Providence, but as his friends knew, by his counting-house. Others, too, who quote their own health as a triumphant proof of how well incessant head-work agrees with the body, forget to mention their children,—a nervous, dyspeptic, weakly, consumptive race, who may possibly live to curse, if not their father, at least his business.

It is notorious that the children of our merchants are not generally athletic and vigorous young men and women, but quite the contrary. The *physique* of our busy City population constantly degenerates. Such a decline shows itself first naturally in the weakest portion—the women. If it were not for fresh importations of a better stock from the country, we should soon present a puny race in the city. These results are not due to climate especially, for the climate at least of New-York, is the most healthy along the coast. We believe they are in the main owing to this incessant brain-work, unaccompanied by proper exercise of the muscles and by sufficient open-air amusement. It has often seemed to us that the vigorous health of some of our old statesmen and prominent clergymen, who have done immense labor in their time, was due above all to the real zest with which they went into amusement. The lives of our lawyer-politicians are extremely irregular, and in many respects very wearing on the health, but it will be seen that these men have their times of fishing-frolic or sporting, or they have bought the very healthy, even if expensive, luxury of a farm, and after every new strain of the brain, these things give them a new relaxation. We have no doubt Webster's farm and his "chowder" parties furnished him a new lease of life. So with these piscatorial and country-loving clergymen—who of their craft more vigorous and likely to live than they? In many of these instances the cause may be confused with the effect—still amusement and bodily vigor walk very closely together.

It is well known that the hearty, healthy *stock from which we are descended* are marked by very different habits in this respect. The Englishman has a solid faith in vacations—in a good long time for country sports, for angling, or sporting, or hunting, or climbing mountains. The University-student has his three months; the Courts and the lawyers some ten weeks; even the busy merchants and manufacturers are off through long spaces for their sports and rest from labor. There is a great deal, too, of amusement scattered along the year:—cricketing, bowling, riding, angling and fishing. It is true, this is in a climate well fitted for outdoor exercise, but it is also in a climate in which more brain-work can be done than under any other of the world,—a cool, equable, mild, damp atmosphere, which does not stimulate or disable too much. If an Englishman needs rest and exercise, how much more do we, with our intense clarified air, and our life and society leading everywhere to the most strained and excited activity.

Perhaps it is useless to exhort men to grasp at less and enjoy more, and to remind them of what every one knows, that the happiness of life is much more in a good stomach and a capacity for small pleasures, than in any amount of stocks, and bonds and mortgages. Still, every word helps. Some of our people begin to see that American life is not based on the most healthy and rational principles in the world. There are men who positively are contented to retire with less than $500,000. Others are seen occasionally on a yacht, or in a fishing party, or among the mountains, who come back quite certain that the enterprise *paid*, even as well as if they had been in Wall-street. The laws of health are uttering themselves in tones quite as impressive as the laws of trade, and the business public are beginning to listen. We trust the first fruits will be the thorough celebration and enjoyment of vacations and *Holidays*—and in that faith we commend to all our only National Holiday.

The Retiring Commissioners.

Three bureaus in the Department of the Interior are, or are about to be made, vacant: the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office. From the Land office Mr. John Wilson is ejected, having been tainted with that *pustule maligne*, Know-Nothingism, which is said to be incurable otherwise than by the knife. So far as Mr. Wilson is personally concerned, there may be no outburst of inconsolable grief. He has been a tolerably industrious and honest officer—at least Mr. Moneypenny has found nothing to object to him: he has stood true to the worst doings of the Administration touching the Missouri line, thereby vindicating the friendship of Gen. Cass, to which his appointment was owing; and in asserting publicly that Americans should fill the offices of Government, he only proclaimed what his own actions had spoken quite loudly already. But this putting off the seals in commission at a moment so busy is a most unfortunate thing for the public service. The General Land-Office is overcrowded with employment. The voluminous records—they extend to very nearly ten thousand folio volumes in MS.—are daily swelling with the large business introduced by the Bounty Land Law, while the same law calls for an extension of the Government surveys at a place wholly unknown to practice. The rapid settlement of the new territories on the Missouri demands unusual energy and promptitude. The work assigned to years, in the common course of things, should be accomplished, if possible, in a twelvemonth. The labor called for by the Land Graduation bill has never been completed, notwithstanding the utmost diligence has been used by the clerks and assistants. The loss of a chief at such a crisis must inevitably produce delay and inconvenience. Either the Commissioner holds a sinecure—the duties of his office no more than sufficing for the capacity of a head clerk—or a Commissioner should now control the Bureau. A removal, under present circumstances, could not have been prompted by any regard to the public service; but wholly by private, malignant and unworthy motives. No unfitness for the transaction of his duties is charged upon Mr. Wilson; therefore, not he, but public business is sacrificed by his capricious removal. We could have better spared a better man. It may, at least, be required of the President that an officer as diligent be appointed, and appointed instantly.

Mr. Waldo, of the Pension office, is also understood to be on the retiring list, in consequence of his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of Connecticut. Again, the vacancy occurs most inopportunely; for, in addition to the ordinary routine of the bureau, the vast labor of examining claims to bounty land, and issuing the warrants, demands an active and judicious man to control and expedite it. We are told that a very thorough system has been introduced into the dispatch of business. The system, we apprehend, is not yet fairly at work, as the number of warrants delivered weekly bears a very insignificant proportion to the vast bulk of 180,000 applications thus far filed. It is therefore desirable that no protracted interregnum may be allowed to exist, where so much is dependent on the energy which an untiring Chief may infuse into the transaction of business.

Mr. Mason withdraws from the Patent Office in pursuit of more lucrative service. Under his administration large arrears of business have been cleared away, and the processes incident to the grant of letters patent so shortened and facilitated, that instead of waiting a year, or years, as was the rule not very long ago, the patentee may expect his papers within a few weeks after the application. These results are brought about by the substitution of fresh men in place of those hackneyed slaves of routine, whose intolerable pedicousness has been as costly to unfortunate inventors as to Government. The services of Judge Mason have been important, and of enduring value. They must be parted with regretfully.

While the country is thus losing important officers at a critical moment, it has also lost its President. President Pierce is at Cape May. For practical purposes he might as well be at Cape Horn, since he cannot by any possibility proceed to the appointment of successors for his retiring corps without the advice of his Cabinet; and the Cabinet is scattered to the four winds. Statesmen, even of the grade now standard at Washington, need rest and relaxation as well as their betters. It was less necessary perhaps to provide for the vacancies in the Pension and Patent Bureaus, their incumbents being in a condition to remain until successors can be found. But Mr. Wilson's removal was un *fait accompli* before the President sought the solace of salt water; and we must wonder no step was taken to replace the decapitated member, when his loss, otherwise a matter of indifference, would certainly become one of moment, should the energy of the office flag in consequence of his absence. It would be better in any future case to provide a successor before ejecting the incumbent;—in other words, it would be wise not to give way to the impulse of personal pique and resentment, where public interest is concerned.

Pennsylvania Know-Nothing Division.

The Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania, at their State Council now in session in Reading, have divided—Governor Johnson leading off for a Northern party. Other delegates organized a Council on the Philadelphia Platform. At the time of the Northern and Western secession from the National Council, a majority of the Delegates from Pennsylvania signed a protest against the adoption of the Pro-Slavery Platform, and in doing so they most undoubtedly represented the true sentiment of the Order in their State. Soon afterwards, the Executive Council of the State held a meeting, at which, under the influence of New-York and Southern Delegates, they resolved that the Order in Pennsylvania did not favor the action of their protesting Delegates, and declared in favor of the Pro-Slavery Platform. This action greatly pleased the Southern men, who believed that thereby Pennsylvania was secured to their interests. Like confidence was placed in the declarations of remaining Delegates from other States, and all of them have now proved worse than worthless. The Order in the North and West is too strongly impregnated with Free-Soil sentiments to move to their detriment, even at the command of prominent and ambitious members of their local Councils.

Mr. Everett's Oration.

We devote a large portion of our space this morning to the oration of Edward Everett, delivered at Dorchester on the celebration of the Fourth. We are quite sure no one who reads it will regret the space it occupies. It is an exceedingly eloquent and interesting production,—sketching the early history of the country in that graphic style and with that felicity of language in which Mr. Everett has no superior, and setting forth in a clear and admirable view the moral aspects of the Revolution and the philosophy of the foundation of States. It will be noticed that he speaks in terms of indignant denunciation of the recent conquest of Kansas by Missouri. The conclusion of his address was especially touching,—making personal allusion to his own retirement from public life, and expressing the hope that it might be final. The day seems to have been celebrated at Dorchester with unusual spirit and interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Ohio State Council.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Reading, Thursday, July 5.

The State Council of the American party has been in session here for the last two days. The Convention has repudiated the twelfth section of the National platform by a vote of 30 to 142—a new section, reinstating the Missouri Compromise and opposing the advance of the Slave States North of the Compromise line has been adopted by a vote of 133 to 53. The Eastern delegates stood 73 to 27. Thirty Western men opposed the platform as not being strong enough.

Last night, resolutions on the calling a National Convention at Cincinnati on the 8th of January, on the Pennsylvania platform were offered. Ten delegates have seceded. The Convention is now discussing the resolutions which will certainly pass.

One o'clock P. M.—The Convention agreed without discussion and adjourned with cheering for the Platform.

The Fourth passed off with but few slight accidents.

A boy named Dieffenbach, employed to drive a mail wagon, was accidentally killed this morning by a kick from a horse.

Boston Items.

Boston, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday passed off in accordance with the published programme, and owing to a refreshing breeze more than the usual comfort was experienced. Quite a number of accidents occurred from gunpowder explosions, and the driver of an express wagon was thrown from his seat and killed. The boat races were witnessed by immense crowds.

A Committee of the Baltimore Common Council arrived here this morning for the purpose of examining the Boston city water works.

Edward Howe and Henry Holbrooke were arrested last night for passing counterfeit money. About $600 in counterfeit tens on the Montpelier Bank, Vermont, were found upon them.

In Taunton, last evening, a temporary staging erected for viewing the fireworks broke down, and twelve or fifteen persons were injured, but none fatally.

The Abolitionists met yesterday in Framingham, W. L. Garrison presiding, and many Abolitionists spoke. Edward Everett was savagely denounced by some of the speakers.

The Anti-Slavery Know-Nothings held a political jubilee in Abingdon. Speeches were made by Henry Wilson and other prominent leaders of the Order. The attendance was large.

The Know-Nothings in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 5.

The Know-Nothing State Council now in session at Reading has divided—Governor Johnston leading off for a Northern party. A number of delegates are also organizing a State Council on the Philadelphia platform. Governor Gardner, of Mass., has written a letter to Governor Johnston, urging Pennsylvania to join the Western wing of the party. There is much excitement among the members. The Council has repudiated the Philadelphia platform by striking out the twelfth article. Free-Soilism seems destined to rule the State.

The platform adopted by the State Council is that adopted by the National Council, except the 12th section, for which the minority resolution proposed in the National Council was substituted.

Ten members only seceded, and they adopted the National platform.

It is reported that Governor Johnston deserted the Allegheny delegation and outraged the sentiment of his District on the majority platform.

Reading, Thursday, July 5.

The State Council to-day adopted the National platform. The Free-Soilers and Abolitionists thereupon seceded.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore, &c.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 5.

Last evening the pork-packing establishment of Rolloson & Co. was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest houses in the city.

Yesterday's celebration passed off here with much animation and without any accident of note.

The loss by the fire at Rollison's establishment was about $75,000—insured for about $40,000. Several firemen were badly injured.

Thomas Winans' Mansion and Grounds are magnificently illuminated to-night, in honor of the repulse of the Allies at Sebastopol. The Garden covers about six acres, and is one glare of variegated lamps. A display of fireworks also took place.

Serious and Fatal Riot in Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Thursday, July 5.

Yesterday evening as a procession of firemen, Turners and others was parading the streets, a difficulty arose between one of the Turners and a boy, when an alarm was sounded by the Turners, and they all rushed back assaulting and throwing stones at the people in the streets. The riot then became general, and the Turners being armed with revolvers, commenced firing upon the crowd. Over a dozen pistols were discharged, and one young man was so severely wounded that he died within half an hour. Many others were badly injured by shots and stones, but none, it is believed, fatally. The police have arrested 24 Turners, against whom public opinion is very decided, as there appears to have been no excuse whatever for their conduct.

Celebration of the Fourth.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday passed off very quietly here. There were no public ceremonies. Jacob Gould, a little carrier for the Philadelphia Post-Office, was drowned while bathing at Absecum.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, July 5.

The celebration of the Fourth in this city brought together about ten thousand people. The oration was delivered by C. W. Hillard.

Ex-Governor Eaton, of this State, and late Professor in Middlebury College, died this morning.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with much spirit.

A fire at Phillipsburg, destroyed the foundry of J. R. Templins. The loss is heavy. Insurance $7,000.

Pittsburg, Thursday, July 5.

Independence day was very generally observed, and passed off quietly and without serious accident.

Saratoga, Thursday, July 5.

Two young men belonging to the Saratoga Light Artillery, named Whitford and Kempton, each lost a hand yesterday morning while firing a salute.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

Harrisburg, Wednesday, July 4.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner met here to-day—Hon. J. Clancy Jones presiding. Arnold Plummer, of Venango, received the nomination on the third ballot. The Committee on Resolutions made two reports—that of the majority avoids the Liquor Law and the Nebraska question, but the minority report takes strong ground on both subjects. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 89 to 19, after being amended by the insertion of a resolution against negroes voting.

Know-Nothing Ratification at Louisville.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 4.

The Know Nothings held a meeting last night to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. An imposing procession took place. Speeches were made by Hon. Humphrey Marshall, President Bartlett, Gen. Pilcher, Mr. Prentice, and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the crowd was estimated at 10,000 persons.

Arrival of the Cahawba, &c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York direct, arrived here to-day.

The Nicaragua steamship line has been abandoned. The *Daniel Webster* left here on Saturday for New-York, and the *Prometheus* will leave on the 15th inst., after her return from San Juan.

Merrick, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Chief Justice of Louisiana.

Fire at Farmington, Conn., &c.

Hartford, Wednesday, July 4.

The dwelling-house of Edward Tillotson, at Farmington, was destroyed by fire last night with most of its contents. Loss, $3,500; insured for $2,000.

A boarding-house of the Carpet Company, in Tompkinsville, was also burnt this morning.

Fatal Affray.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 5.

An affray occurred at an Irish dance-house in this city on the morning of the 4th. A man named McNamara was stabbed to the heart by another Irishman, named Harrigan, and died instantly. Harrigan is in jail.

The drinking-houses here are generally kept open.

Loss of a Schooner on Lake Erie.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 5.

The schooner *Mansfield*, bound from Milwaukie to Oswego, with a cargo of 10,000 bushels of wheat, came in collision on Thursday with the schooner *Telegraph*, and the former immediately sunk.

Railroad Accident.

Bridgeport, Conn., Thursday, July 5.

An engine and gravel-car were thrown off the track this morning in East Bridgeton, and Hugh Mangan, a laborer, was instantly killed, and another man dangerously wounded.

Departure of the Asia.

Boston, Wednesday, July 4.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, with 201 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. She also took out $881,000 in specie.

From Washington.

Washington, Thursday, July 5.

Messrs. McSpedon & Baker have been awarded the contract for furnishing stationery to the Treasury Department.

The Mail Robbery at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, July 4.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have indicted Dennison, who was arrested a few days since, charged with robbing the mails. His bail has been fixed at $5,000.

Man Killed.

Cleveland, Thursday, July 5.

A man named Roxbury, a ship carpenter, was killed here yesterday by being struck on the head with a stone. The man who committed the act is under arrest.

Navigation of the Ohio.

Pittsburg, Thursday, July 5.

The river here now measures only five feet in the channel and is still falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812 have met in Convention at Utica, for the purpose of considering their interests and memorializing Congress on the subject. The Convention was well attended, and a memorial passed unanimously, earnestly requesting the early attention of Congress to their long delayed claims.

Probable Loss of Life in the Bay.

Two young men named Gilfillen, and three others named Randall, Bowen and Hooven, hired a sailboat at Whitehall at an early hour on the Fourth, to take a sail, and have not since returned. It is feared that their boat was capsized, and that they were all lost. The parents of the young men reside in East Broadway.

Death of Robert Johnson.

Robert Johnson, stabbed by Michael Gorman in Raymond-street last Sunday morning, died of his injuries at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. Deceased was a brother of Charles Johnson, who was killed at the same time by the same person.

Mr. Begley, the contractor on Herkimer-street, requests us to state that Michael Gorman never attempted to stab him, as was stated on a former occasion.

☞ There was no police news yesterday of importance—neither was there a death by violence. Several deaths will likely occur from the effects of reckless firing on the Fourth. Pickpockets and burglars did not make much on the Fourth. It was a dull day with the gentlemen engaged in those professions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DEHLER'S PILLS. NUMBER SIX.

FEVER AND AGUE.—W. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the New-York Picayune, adds the weight of his testimony as follows, viz.:

Fever and Ague.—We cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity of testifying to the merits of Mr. C. B. Dehler's Fever and Ague Pills, (Agency No. 281 Broadway.) We can do no less—for, having tried them in our own family with entire success, common gratitude, [illegible] would induce us to do so. We found them not only certain, but safe and pleasant remedies for the distressing complaint which they are intended to cure. Children, who are so frequently subject to Fever and Ague, take them without the symptoms of disgust so frequent and so justifiable with them when about to take medicine. We confidently recommend these Pills to those who may suffer from Chills and Fever as an effectual cure, and one particularly convenient and agreeable.

DEHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 281 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible]; A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, [illegible] consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS never fail in curing all diseases peculiar to ladies commonly called female complaints. [illegible] and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, [illegible]; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible]; C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st. At retail by [illegible] HAYES, Brooklyn, Fulton-st.; LIVINGSTON, [illegible] Williamsburg; BARKER, &c., and by all druggists. WM. B. ZIEBER, [illegible] Philadelphia; SIMES & BRO., do.; FRENCH & RICHARDS, do., and will be sent (confidentially) to ladies, by mail, [illegible] to the proprietor, Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the [illegible] in New-York is making extensive sales of [illegible] made in a style of perfect excellence [illegible] except button holes, by SINGER'S Sewing Machines. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Can be found, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. [illegible] No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, Rare Books and Engravings.—We wish to remind our readers that Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., at 11 o'clock, the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to the collection of the late Thomas Cummings, Esq., including many fine specimens from the school of [illegible]. Also, a choice collection of French and English books. For further particulars see catalogues. The whole to be sold to close the estate.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, [illegible] S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX ON THE HEAD!—THOUGH A SEEMING paradox nothing is really more agreeable. The KNOX Hats are by all odds the most agreeable light, handsome and graceful of any in the City; and the variety of capital Summer hats [illegible] No. 533 Broadway, and No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with and without the Æolian; Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. [illegible] wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE [illegible] No. 6 Astor House.

PANAMA HATS.—WE HAVE PREPARED, BY pressing into shapes popular with young gentlemen wearers, our entire stock of Panama Hats, which, to close off, we offer at unprecedented low prices. [illegible] Visitors to watering places should examine them. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM [illegible] Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY WISHING LINEN Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slippers, Ties, Toilet Slips, Lace Boots and India Rubber Shoes, &c., with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, don't forget J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Palliasses, Cots, Bedsteads, Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices. DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

KNOX.—KNOX, THE HATTER, HAS LEFT HIS old quarters in Fulton-st., and gone to the corner of Broadway and that thoroughfare. He is also to be found at No. 533 Broadway. He is doing a tremendous business in every style of hats and caps.

CHECK MARSEILLES SUITS, [illegible]; DRESSY Cassimere Suits, [illegible]; Duck Suits, [illegible]; Grass Linen Coats [illegible]; beautiful silk Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, [illegible], at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

E. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, unsurpassed by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should buy from Nos. 28 and 30 Franklin-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FINANCIAL.

DRY GOODS.

BOARDING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

TO LET.

BOUNTY LANDS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BANK NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

SUMMER RETREATS.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c. [illegible] ... the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY ... [illegible] ... SECOND DAY of AUGUST ... [illegible] ... J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July ... at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] ... Next regular sale on Monday, July 9.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No. ... Pine-st. ... FRIDAY, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange ... [illegible] ... New-York. $1,000.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTEENTH STREET.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY ... [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings ... [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom ... [illegible] ... Mahogany bureaus, wardrobes, book cases ... [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE, WAGON, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st. ... [illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auct.—Office No. ... Broadway.

SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock ... [illegible]

W. A. CARMAN, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY STORE ... [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY.—At 10½ o'clock, at Store, No. 306 Broadway, cor. of Duane-st. ... [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855 ... [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate ... [illegible]

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS ... [illegible] ... Loans negotiated.

COAL.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship ... a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use ... [illegible] JACOB WEEKS.

COAL.—[illegible] ... NAT. CLINTON.

NEW COAL YARD.—[illegible] ... L. L. WORKS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of F. S. SCHLESINGER, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Its concerns will be liquidated by F. S. Schlesinger.

Signed, F. S. SCHLESINGER, General Partner.
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, Special Partner,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of title 1, chapter 4, of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York ... [illegible] ... F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN ... [illegible] ... ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN ... [illegible]

Signed, F. S. SCHLESINGER,
J. ANDRESEN,
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN ... [illegible] ... to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine ... and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER ... [illegible]

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June, 1855, entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS, and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. ... [illegible]

WM. CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.

The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews WM. C. DAVIES and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade. CHARLES JENKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects ... [illegible]

MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership existing heretofore between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HARRISON assuming all the liabilities thereof, and hereafter conducting the business alone.

GABRIEL HARRISON,
G. W. HILL.

JULY 5, 1855.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OWEN DOREMUS, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. OWEN DOREMUS, H. A. AKEROYD.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders ... [illegible] ... JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	[illegible]
Edward [illegible],	William Moir,	Phillip J. Forrestool

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing:

Isaac O. Barker,	George Peckham,	Geo. H. Purser,
Elijah F. Purdy,	Merritt H Smith, Jr.,	Joseph Whitfield,
Wilson Small,	William Peet,	John H. Bowie,
Jonathan Purdy,	Charles Irving,	David H. McAlpin,
Jacob Miller,	James Davis,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
Edw. A. Fraser,	John W. Ketcham,	Abram S. Scribner,
Wm. H. Adams,	Samuel Raynor,	James Y. Watkins,
Anson Wooding,	John Robinson,	Chas. D. Bailey,
Geo. J. Hamilton,	John B. Simpson,	Mark Stephenson,
Thomas Wallace,	O. W. Woodford,	John Pettigrew,
Joseph Rose,	John Ash,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice President. By order. E. R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Thomas Havilland,
Samuel Jeremo,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Cross T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain,	J. Wade Wilson,
P. H. Himbert,	... et, Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James S. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured.—Is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 680 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 32 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 85 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms ... [illegible]

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 140 Grand-st.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS ... [illegible]

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes, for sale by JOS. W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 185 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 530 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 530 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 267 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 76 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the authors' Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 339 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 843 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A lady having been restored to health in a few days, after being afflicted ten years from general nervous debility, is desirous of benefiting her fellow creatures; will, on receipt of $1, send to any part of the States sufficient medicine to cure the severest case, and a prescription of the same. Address Mrs. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every case of disease ... take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the direct malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted ... [illegible] ... specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures ... undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are full warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired C-Lestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.

Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. ... West 28th-st., near 6th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior tone 7 octave, $225 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool, by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but ten weeks; finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURY respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 144 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of stylish brown horses, fast travelers. Can be seen at the stable in University-place, corner of 13th-st.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, towns, villages, and road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. ... [illegible] ... Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. ... Cedar-st. to No. 101 Broadway ... [illegible]

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no omnibus transfer ... [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT ... THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted) ... [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 5:30 A. M., connecting with ... [illegible] ... CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST ... [illegible]

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35 ... [illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M. ... [illegible]

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other ... [illegible] ... People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—MONDAY, May 7, 1855. EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. ... [illegible]

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS ... [illegible]

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M. ... [illegible]

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago ... [illegible]

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston and steamboat line to Toronto, &c. C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't., Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice ... [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: ... [illegible] ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad and Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. ... Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via ... 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. ... [illegible]

I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer ... [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M. ... steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point ... [illegible]

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily ... [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. ... [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same ... [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. ... Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently completed extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints ... [illegible]

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 94 Cortlandt-st.

PATENT ELASTIC PAINT.—For Roofing and Shipping ... [illegible] ... R. L. GILBERT, No. ... William-st., N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River. ... [illegible] ... An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer ... C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ... BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service ... [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. ... [illegible] ... MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 56 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. [illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS. [illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany ... [illegible]

TAPSCOTT & CO.
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES FOR CALIFORNIA PASSAGE $60—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company ... [illegible] ... NORTHERN LIGHT ... on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM ... [illegible] ... CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letters in a made up at the office. Stamped letters to-... for 64 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave New-York for Savannah on THURSDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 4 N. R. at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $21; to Palatka, $23.

The steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. Parrish, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. ... [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $21; Palatka $23.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, July 5, and will sail upon precisely from pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., on MONDAY, July 9.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON, & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Egremont, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
E. F. MELLEN & CO.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 7 A. M., daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these articles, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 23 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—Gouverneur Morris, Henry Sheldon, John M. Hopkins, William Norris, William G. Creamer.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train ... [illegible] ... W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF superior quality for machinery and burning ... [illegible] ... JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM HALSEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given ... [illegible] ... Brooklyn, deceased, ... WILLIAM M. ... [illegible] ... FREELOVE WALTERS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND E. WILLETS ... [illegible] ... ARABELLA WILLETS ... [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Flatbush, deceased ... [illegible] ... CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased ... [illegible] ... at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York ... [illegible] ... HARRIET ... BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS ... [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given ... SHERMAN C. MALLABY ... [illegible] ... SUSAN MALLABY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased ... No. 36 Amity-st. ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM H. JONES, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased ... office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York ... [illegible] ... HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, HENRY ROWLAND, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... JAMES S. DICKSON ... [illegible] ... P. V. B. STANTON ... Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn ... [illegible] ... HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... [illegible] ... ALEXANDER McCUE ... [illegible] ... ROBERT GILMORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... CHARLES E. PHILLIPS ... [illegible] ... HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... MICHAEL FLOYD ... [illegible] ... JAMES FLOYD, RICHARD BRADLEY, JAMES DAVIS ... [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... NELL ABRAMS ... [illegible] ... JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... JAMES G. HUNT ... [illegible] ... JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York ... NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR ... [illegible] ... G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings ... ADALIZA SCHENCK ... [illegible] ... STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. ..., for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Seaman's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.

[illegible timetable]

ELIAS HAIGHT ... [illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER ... [illegible]

[illegible timetable]

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON ... will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 82 South-st. ... [illegible]

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN ... [illegible] ... Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—FRIDAY, July 6 ... [illegible] ... of Music will be in attendance.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS ... [illegible] ... WM. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 82 South-st. ... [illegible]

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—[illegible] ... every TUESDAY and FRIDAY ... [illegible]

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—[illegible] ... ALEX. C. SMITH, No. 66 Wall-st. ... [illegible]

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—[illegible] ... JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st. ... [illegible]

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Rakes, Horse Hoes ... [illegible]

A. H. WHEELER.—[illegible] ... BOOK-KEEPING, No. ... Broadway ... [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

HOW IT WORKS.

THE MAGISTRATES IN A DILEMMA.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS.

Liquor yesterday was sold as openly and as generally as it was on any day previous to the Fourth, notwithstanding various notices which helped to prevent it. The liquor dealers labor under the idea that only fines are to be imposed for violations, and that in only a minority of cases will the law deal with them. They seem to believe, they conclude to take the chances, and consequently there is no security which they can be tried. This is the general opinion of the liquor dealers. The opinion of the officers of the several Courts differs materially.

In the Marine Police Court, Justice Brennan was not present a person committed who is intoxicated. The policemen must take him back to the Station-house, and there keep him until he is sober. When they thought to give a correct statement, he is sworn, and if he equivocated the questions put to him, he is discharged.

In the Police Court, Justice Rogers takes the affidavit of the officer, who finds the drunk, makes his examination, and the person so intoxicated for examination in the Special Sessions. No affidavits are taken by the officers of the person to whom, or to whom the liquor was previously furnished.

In the Police Court, Justice Connolly takes the affidavit of the officer, examines the prisoner next after, finds the person so intoxicated without a fine, or holds the person for trial, or answer in the Special Sessions, just as he thinks proper.

In the Marine Police Court, Justice Welsh commitments are made temporarily; examines him or her at some other time, and discharges the prisoner. If the party is not intoxicated, he (the Magistrate) thinks he has no further jurisdiction in the case. He does it seems, to take the depositions of persons who have been arrested, and transmit the same to the Special Sessions, for trial, for arrests and seizure of illegal liquor which he issues. Justice Brennan thinks differently. He believes he has the power to issue a warrant, and to order the seizure of property when the case is clear, without the aid of the Nineteenth Ward issue before the Magistrate, or the intervention of a house where intoxicating liquor is sold. He, however, could not swear whether the liquor was imported or of domestic manufacture, and he thinks he ought to go and find out whether it was Scotch liquor or rum.

Justice Hogan claims nothing to do with the matter of committing persons found intoxicated, in his Court, but with the law itself. Justice Brennan and Welsh consulted the District Attorney, and they thought they are right. The question now is which of the magistrates is right? They all differ—some of them to a great extent. The following is a list of the commitments of some of the various Courts:

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Rogers.

At this Court, Before Justice Brennan, no affidavit is taken of where the liquor is obtained. Those who have been taking "a jolly good Fourth," still lie in prison. The following committed for intoxication, some forty others, the names of which it is unnecessary to give, have been committed for disorderly conduct, which the magistrate thought proper to send also before the Sessions:

John King, John Connolly, Harvey Brown, John Ward, Patrick Hagan, John Owens, Jas. Kelly, John Conway, Hannah Wilson, Jas. Harvey, Jas. Fox (Fourth Ward), Pat. Ward, Peter Smith.

Before Justice Welsh.

Owen Boyle, Catharine Cunningham, Ellen West.

The prisoners have been committed in manner as the Magistrate thinks proper. There were other cases which he dismissed or by taking the defendant and discharging him. Some were discharged without a fine after the depositions had been taken.

SUPERIOR POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Matsell.

There a large number of persons were arrested for intoxication, and a great many for being drunk and disorderly. The cases in a great many cases could not be ascertained whether the drunkard, though disorderly, was actually drunk, although he had smelled a horn. The magistrate making observations for the day discharged the parties. It is unnecessary to give the names of the parties. The policeman depositions have been committed, will show what a hard case it is for a man to tell exactly where the last glass was taken, or the place he got it up. It will be seen that a few of the parties had intoxicated didn't pay for all they drank.

John McCrea got it at the house of his father-in-law, and didn't pay for it.

Thomas Shaw got her liquor in Twenty-fourth-street, but didn't know the name of the house.

Peter Williams didn't know where he got his grog.

Owen Mahoney, drunk.

John Hardwick got the liquor at a friend's, but didn't say for it.

John Morgan didn't know where he got drunk. The place where he had been last he left his coat, which is now in pawn.

Lawrence Conway didn't know where he got intoxicated.

Bernard McKane says he did not get drunk—he was sick.

John Rodger paid a woman a quarter to go and get some liquor for him; would not know the woman again.

Thomas Burke said not one shilling he was intoxicated to-day, had drunk one glass of liquor that day, which was different from the day previous; just one glass in his own house, which his wife brought in; could not say where she got it; took a glass of liquor on Greenwich, near Fortieth-street, and Ninth-avenue from a man named Campbell, but did not pay for it.

Thomas Ward said he saw the person from whom he got the liquor that made him intoxicated.

Thomas Mooney, of Greenville, N. C., who had been here for jury trial, could not tell where he got the liquor that made him intoxicated, he had got it so long.

Patrick Kelly drank the liquor which made him intoxicated, at a house kept by Tom Russell, but didn't pay for it.

John Sharp went to several places in the Eighth-ward, and had liquor, but could not tell the last place he had entered. He had gone to the bar, and had a drink, when he left. When he recovered himself he was lying in the Station-house.

HOUSE MARKET COURT.

Before Justice Welsh.

Very little business in the inebriate line, so far, has come before this Court. It will be seen that the parties committed for intoxication can tell where they had their last drink.

Patrick McCabe swears that he purchased liquor at the private houses of one Hooks, at the corner of Houston and Sixth-street. He drank Boston bitters at another place on the corner of Avenue B and Third-street. At a Dutchmanie on the corner of Willet and Houston-street, he drank brandy. But at which of these places he don't say where he got drunk or intoxicated.

William Higgins swears to obtaining brandy of Daniel Casey, corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue B; which he felt the bar-room his were raised to such an extent that he fell into the warm embrace of a police.

Daniel Fitzsimmons deposed to being furnished with liquor at Brennan's distillery, No. 8 Sheriff-street. He did not know as to who furnished the liquor.

There were all the cases that came before Justice Welsh.

The Corporation Attorney will have quite a time of it collecting the fine of $10, imposed by law on persons found drunk.

Some rum-sellers may take counsel now; a drunkard, if seen by the police, cannot cross the threshold of any rum-shop, but he will be arrested. There will be fewer drunkards by and by.

Some of the grocery groggeries in the Ninth Ward have closed up their bar-rooms. Old customers whose noses are shorter, are still made welcome behind the counter.

The Liquor Trouble in Brooklyn—The Week Previous to Sunday under the New Law.

Throughout the whole City of Brooklyn, containing a population of nearly one hundred thousand souls, only twenty-eight persons were taken in the month of July for drunkenness, in the Districts as follows: First District, 8; Third District, 3; Fourth District, 8; Fifth District, 8. The great number of arrests in the last two days was for nothing, certain licensed rum-sellers, and a large majority were for minor offences. The parties arrested for drunkenness were generally taken before Justice DANIEL E. HARVEY and Justice DANIEL ROBERTS, and some, after examination, were fined, others discharged, others committed, or, in default of payment, were sent to the City Prison for ten days—the lowest term allowed by the law. The following are specimen proceedings, the first two being before Justice Harvey:

Thomas Burke, Cockroft-street, Ellen West.

The parties have been arrested in manner as the Justice thinks proper. There were other cases which he dismissed by taking the defendant and discharging him. Some were discharged without a fine after the depositions had been taken.

SUPERIOR POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Matsell.

There a large number of persons were arrested for intoxication, and a great many for being drunk and disorderly. The cases in a great many cases could not be ascertained whether the drunkard, though disorderly, was actually drunk, although he had smelled a horn. The magistrate making observations for the day discharged the parties. It is unnecessary to give the names of the parties. The policeman depositions have been committed, will show what a hard case it is for a man to tell exactly where the last glass was taken, or the place he got it up. It will be seen that a few of the parties had intoxicated didn't pay for all they drank.

John McCrea got it at the house of his father-in-law, and didn't pay for it.

Thomas Shaw got her liquor in Twenty-fourth-street, but didn't know the name of the house.

Peter Williams didn't know where he got his grog.

Owen Mahoney, drunk.

John Hardwick got the liquor at a friend's, but didn't say for it.

John Morgan didn't know where he got drunk. The place where he had been last he left his coat, which is now in pawn.

Lawrence Conway didn't know where he got intoxicated.

Bernard McKane says he did not get drunk—he was sick.

John Rodger paid a woman a quarter to go and get some liquor for him; would not know the woman again.

Thomas Burke said not one shilling he was intoxicated to-day, had drunk one glass of liquor that day, which was different from the day previous; just one glass in his own house, which his wife brought in; could not say where she got it; took a glass of liquor on Greenwich, near Fortieth-street, and Ninth-avenue from a man named Campbell, but did not pay for it.

Thomas Ward said he saw the person from whom he got the liquor that made her intoxicated.

Thomas Mooney, of Greenville, N. C., who had been here for jury trial, could not tell where he got the liquor that made him intoxicated, he had got it so long.

Patrick Kelly drank the liquor which made him intoxicated, at a house kept by Tom Russell, but didn't pay for it.

John Sharp went to several places in the Eighth-ward, and had liquor, but could not tell the last place he had entered. He had gone to the bar, and had a drink, when he left. When he recovered himself he was lying in the Station-house.

HOUSE MARKET COURT.

Before Justice Welsh.

Very little business in the inebriate line, so far, has come before this Court. It will be seen that the parties committed for intoxication can tell where they had their last drink.

Patrick McCabe swears that he purchased liquor at the private houses of one Hooks, at the corner of Houston and Sixth-street. He drank Boston bitters at another place on the corner of Avenue B and Third-street. At a Dutchmanie on the corner of Willet and Houston-street, he drank brandy. But at which of these places he don't say where he got drunk or intoxicated.

William Higgins swears to obtaining brandy of Daniel Casey, corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue B; which he felt the bar-room his were raised to such an extent that he fell into the warm embrace of a police.

Daniel Fitzsimmons deposed to being furnished with liquor at Brennan's distillery, No. 8 Sheriff-street. He did not know as to who furnished the liquor.

These were all the cases that came before Justice Welsh.

The Corporation Attorney will have quite a time of it collecting the fine of $10, imposed by law on persons found drunk.

Some rum-sellers may take counsel now; a drunkard, if seen by the police, cannot cross the threshold of any rum-shop, but he will be arrested. There will be fewer drunkards by and by.

Some of the grocery groggeries in the Ninth Ward have closed up their bar-rooms. Old customers whose noses are shorter, are still made welcome behind the counter.

The Liquor Trouble in Brooklyn—The Week Previous to Sunday under the New Law.

Throughout the whole City of Brooklyn, containing a population of nearly one hundred thousand souls, only twenty-eight persons were taken in the month of July for drunkenness, in the Districts as follows: First District, 8; Third District, 3; Fourth District, 8; Fifth District, 8. The great number of arrests in the last two days was for nothing, certain licensed rum-sellers, and a large majority were for minor offences. The parties arrested for drunkenness were generally taken before Justice DANIEL E. HARVEY and Justice DANIEL ROBERTS, and some, after examination, were fined, others discharged, others committed, or, in default of payment, were sent to the City Prison for ten days—the lowest term allowed by the law. The following are specimen proceedings, the first two being before Justice Harvey:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]